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The Mercury

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Established June 1168, and is now in
its one hundred and sixty-third year. In
the oldest newspaper in the Colon, and
with less than half a dozen exceptions,
the oldest printed in the English language.
It is a large quarto weekly of
fourty-eight columns, with interesting
and valuable news, well selected
and valuable farmers' and household
departments, teaching in many household
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Local Matters.

ARMISTICE DAY

Friday was Armistice Day and was
regarded as a general holiday in New-
port, the observance being much more
general this year than in previous
years. The occasion this time was of
even more than the usual significance,
as the day was observed as a Memorial
day for the deceased comrades of
the World War and especially for the
unknown soldier who was interred
with all honor and ceremony in the
National Cemetery at Arlington Fri-
day morning. Nearly all stores and
places of business in Newport were
closed for the entire day.

In accordance with the expressed
wish of the committee in charge of
the observance there was very little
of a holiday nature going on, and some
sports that had originally been sched-
uled were postponed. It was the wish
of the committee that the day be
regarded as one of mourning rather
than as one of celebration. This atti-
tude was endorsed by the board of
aldermen by vote passed at the
weekly session on Wednesday even-
ing, although the board had no au-
thority beyond the mere passing of
the vote.

There was a general display of the
national colors on Friday, the orders
being to display the flags at half-
staff from sunrise to sunset. The
members of Newport Post of the
American Legion went to Pawtucket
in the early morning to take part
in the observance there, so were un-
able to participate in the parade
here.

The principal feature of the day
was the street parade in the after-
noon, which was expected to be a
very creditable affair considering the
absence of any regular naval forces.
Frank P. Gormley, former post com-
mander of Newport Post, Veterans of
Foreign Wars, was marshal and had
a staff composed of representatives
of the various bodies in line. The
line was made up of a detail from
the regular army at Fort Adams, with
the Seventh Artillery Band, a company
of Marines from the Torpedo Station,
members of the Naval Reserve force,
Newport Artillery Company, Lawton-
Warren Post, G. A. R., C. M. Thomas
Camp, of Spanish War Veterans,
Newport Post, Veterans of Foreign
Wars, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and
Sea Scouts.

The parade was scheduled to start
from Broadway and Washington
Square promptly at 2.30 and move
over the following route: Broadway
to Powell avenue, to Kay street, to
Bellevue avenue, to Young street, to
Washington Square, to Broadway, to
Everett street, passing in review at
the City Hall.

Friday was an ideal day for the
Armistice Day observance and al-
though it was a trifle cool it proved
excellent for the marchers and was
comfortable for the throngs who lined
the sidewalks to see the parade pass.

There was a large gathering at the
Memorial service at the Opera House
at 11 o'clock, this being under the
auspices of Newport Post, Veterans
of Foreign Wars, Rev. William Saf-
ford Jones, Minister of Channing Me-
morial Church, was the orator and
delivered a stirring address. The rit-
ual of the Veterans Association, which
was seen for the first time by a
large gathering, proved to be very
impressive.

At noon, there was a complete
cessation of all forms of activity for
a period of two minutes in connection
with the services at the grave of the
unknown soldier which were being
held in Washington.

DISTINGUISHED GENERAL HERE

Newport has been honored this
week by a visit from General Ar-
mando Diaz, the distinguished com-
mander of the Italian armies during
the World War, and has shown her
appreciation of his services by a stir-
ring demonstration in his honor. The
General remained in Newport two
days, and at no time did he have oc-
casion to feel any lack of interest on
the part of the citizens of Newport.
He departed on Thursday after ex-
pressing in highest terms his ap-
preciation of a public demonstration.

The General arrived from Wiekford
Tuesday noon, a government destroyer
having been sent up to bring him to
Newport, and a large reception com-
mittee accompanying the vessel. On
arrival here the party landed at the
Torpedo Station, where the Marine
guard and the civilian employees were
drawn up to meet him, and then took
the ferry boat across to the Govern-
ment Landing, where an immense
crowd of citizens were assembled, as
well as representatives of all the Gov-
ernment Stations here. As the des-
troyer came into the harbor a sal-
ute was fired from the Training Sta-
tion.

A line was formed under Marshal
Frank P. King, headed by the Sev-
enth Artillery Band from Fort Ad-
ams, and escorted the General and
his Aide, Prince Ruspoli, to the City
Hall, where Mayor Mahoney delivered
an address of welcome in behalf of
the city, to which General Diaz made
an eloquent response. The General
then laid a handsome wreath on the
Roll of Honor at the City Hall, after
which the line re-formed and pro-
ceeded down Thames street on its
way to the residence of Dr. and Mrs.
George Cerio, "Belair," where Gen-
eral Diaz was a guest during his
visit.

The city was quite elaborately
decorated in honor of the distin-
guished visitor, and the Italian colors
were everywhere in evidence. The
escort was largely made up of Italian
citizens, as well as by veterans of
the World War, some of them wear-
ing decorations indicative of distin-
guished service for the Italian flag.
These decorations were quickly noted
by the Italian General and he took
occasion to speak at length with the
veterans. At the residence of Dr. Cerio
he held an informal reception and
greeted many of his fellow country-
men.

On Wednesday a delegation of Ital-
ian citizens called upon General Diaz
at the Cerio residence and presented
him with a loving cup and a pair of
silver candlesticks as a token of their
esteem. The gift was visibly af-
fected by the General, but responded to
the presentation speech in his usual
eloquent manner.

Later in the day, the General vis-
ited Fort Adams, where he was greet-
ed with a salute from the heavy guns,
and the Naval Stations. He was
taken for a ride about the city and
also visited the country residence of
Dr. and Mrs. Cerio at Third Beach,
stopping also at St. George's School,
where he was given a hearty welcome
by the boys. He made an address
to the boys and was heartily ap-
plauded. The remainder of the day he
spent rather quietly, as he had ex-
pressed a desire to obtain rest while
here.

The General left the city on Thurs-
day morning and was given a hearty
send-off. He expressed himself as
deeply appreciative of the warmth of
his reception.

The rain of this week helped a lit-
tle to relieve the general drought
that has prevailed in Newport for
many months. With the exception of
two heavy electrical storms during
the summer, there has been but a
very slight rainfall since early spring
and the ponds are very low. But
Newport is better off than many
parts of northern New England, where
the farmers have been carting water
for their live stock for many weeks.

The heavy blow late last week ac-
complished considerable damage in
Newport and vicinity. The great pon-
toons for the floating dry dock, which
were built in Portsmouth and had
started for New York under tow, were
blown away from the tugs and led
several vessels a merry chase before
they were finally rescued.

Two former soldiers at Fort Adams
have been sentenced to 60 days in
the Providence County Jail on charges
of breaking and entering the Olm-
sted residence on Ocean avenue. The
break occurred some time ago, but
the men have been serving time in
the house of correction in Massachu-
setts.

The local Carpenters' Union has
fixed the scale of wages at 90 cents
an hour. The Master Carpenters are
offering 80 cents for men to work in
open shops.

NEWPORT BEACH LEASE

The various bodies interested in the
lease and development of Newport
Beach are hard at work, and it is
expected that within a comparatively
short time definite action will be in
order. The Beach Commission of
this week and will soon have a com-
plete plan ready for presentation. In
the meantime the association of sum-
mer residents which was formed for
the purpose of making a proposition on
the beach is hard at work on plans
and will doubtless have something
interesting to offer.

The ideas concerning the beach are
so widely at variance that it is abso-
lutely certain that a large part of
the citizens will be dissatisfied with
whatever action the city may take.
Some are in favor of a new lease to
the present Newport Beach Associa-
tion for a long term of years, with
the probability that the business will
be carried on along lines somewhat
similar to those of the past ten years,
with the addition of new buildings
and more amusements. Others are
heartily opposed to the development
of the beach for anything but bathing
purposes in the most conservative
manner, and do not wish anything
there to draw the excursionists. Some
want a short term lease as an ex-
periment, while still others want the
beach run for the benefit of the city
without lease to private parties. It
will hardly be possible to reconcile
all these different views, and the
Beach Commission will doubtless re-
commend what they feel to be for the
best interests of the city, with the full
knowledge that many people will be
displeased with whatever they do.

The Beach Commission, under
Chairman Geo. H. Buckhout, has made
a deep and careful study of the en-
tire proposition and has visited many
of the best conducted beaches in the
East, including those around Boston
and around New York. Their deci-
sion will be reached only after careful
and mature consideration.

The members of the Rhode Island
Library Association assembled at the
Art Association on Monday for their
Fall session, when the address of
welcome was delivered by Rev. Rod-
erick Terry, D. D., President of the
Rhode Island Library. President George
L. Hinckley of the Association pre-
sided at the business session, and Miss
Mary E. Robbin conducted a round
table on small libraries. At the af-
ternoon session, Miss Eleanor M. Bar-
ber read a paper on the Norman Li-
brary of the Rogers High School and
Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., deliv-
ered an address on the Boston Athe-
naeum.

The wedding of Miss Helen Weav-
er, daughter of Mrs. Frank M. Wheel-
er, and Mr. William Stephen Walsh of
Alexandria, Va., took place in St. Jo-
seph's Church on Monday morning,
and was attended by a number of re-
latives and friends. The ceremony
was performed by Rev. John W. Mar-
ten, and there were no attendants.
Following the ceremony a wedding
breakfast was served at the Belle
Vue, after which Mr. and Mrs. Walsh
left on their wedding trip, which will
take them to Alexandria, where they
will make their home.

The amusement park at Island Park,
which was built many years ago by
the Newport & Fall River Street Rail-
way Company as a place of enter-
tainment to be run in connection with
the trolley system, has been sold to
a Newport syndicate consisting of
James T. O'Connell, John K. McLen-
nan, Albert Kerr and Edward P. Gor-
ling. While no definite plans for the
development of the property have
been announced by the new owners, it
is probable that the amusement fea-
tures will be further extended.

The official drive for the Boy Scout
campaign has come to a close, but
the work will still continue for a
time in an endeavor to still further
increase the fund. Although the re-
sponse to the appeal was generous,
the total amount has not yet reached
the figure that it was hoped to raise.

Mr. Charles M. Hughes, formerly
of this city, has returned to the Pacific
Coast after spending a vacation in
Newport. He is now serving as mate
on the line of the Pacific Mail Steam-
ship Company, running from San
Francisco to China.

Monday was motion day in the
Superior Court, with Judge Barrows
presiding. A number of motions were
heard, and several cases were as-
signed for trial at the December
session of the Court.

DEPOSIT BOX OPENED

An echo from the confidence gang
that occupied a summer cottage at
Renfrew Park for several weeks last
summer, during which they fleeced
some out-of-town parties out of con-
siderable sums of money and failed
in at least one other attempt, was
heard in this city on Monday, when
the safety deposit box in the Aquid-
neck National Bank was opened by
order of the Court. It had been
hoped that the gang had considerably
cash deposited therein as they had
been known to have large sums in
actual money. However, when the
box was opened the total was found
to be only \$1150.

By order of the Court this sum was
turned over to Archibald Luskier of
New York, who was one of the vic-
tims of the gang and who had se-
cured a judgment against them for
\$16,400. Luskier's appearance in the
case last summer was most sensa-
tional, as he had recognized members
of the gang on the street and had
raised a hue and cry after them. Al-
though the pursuit was close for a
time, the confidence men got away
and hastily fled the city.

MASONIC SMOKER

There was a large gathering of mem-
bers of the Masonic fraternity at
Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening
when a very pleasing smoker was given
under the auspices of the Past Mas-
ters' Association of Newport County.
Past Master Alexander J. MacIver,
President of the Association, pre-
sided and introduced the speaker of
the evening, Rev. C. H. Curshaw of
New Bedford. Mr. Curshaw proved to
be a very fluent and eloquent speaker
and held the closest attention of his
audience.

As the gathering assembled the
Kolah Grotto Band, under Bandmas-
ter David M. Ballou, rendered a num-
ber of selections and also rendered
a very pleasing program of martial
music at the close of the address.
Following the meeting in the Assem-
bly Hall, refreshments were served
on the floor above. Members of St.
John's and St. Paul's lodges of New-
port and Eureka Lodge of Portsmouth,
as well as many sojourning brethren,
were present.

MRS. GEORGE S. SCOTT

Mrs. George S. Scott, who died at
her winter home in New York on
Monday, was well known in Newport,
having been a summer resident here
since 1893, when her husband built
the handsome estate at Bellevue and
Ruggles avenues known as "Belmead."
Mrs. Scott had spent the past sum-
mer in Newport, but had been in poor
health throughout the season.

Mrs. Scott leaves a daughter, Miss
Louise B. Scott, and a son, Mr. Charles
H. Scott. Her husband died some
time ago, and another son, Mr. George
I. Scott, who was prominent in social
circles in Newport and New York,
died about six years ago. Mrs. Phil-
ander Lathrop Cable, who before her
marriage was Miss Mimi Scott, is a
granddaughter.

Rev. Dr. Jeter left last Thursday
for Boston and Springfield, Mass., to
organize branches of the Humane and
Reform Associations. He will meet
a special committee of the interde-
nominal conference of the col-
ored ministers in Providence on the
17th inst., to consider the organi-
zation of all the churches for special
evangelistic work to reach the non-
church goers. Dr. Jeter will then
go to New Haven, New York, Phila-
delphia, Baltimore and Washington,
and then the large cities in the West,
where thousands of the colored peo-
ple have migrated from the South,
and are not under the influence of the
churches. The Mission is a very im-
portant one.

A careful and thorough inspection
of the Fire Department was made
by Mayor Mahoney and the board of
aldermen on Tuesday evening. The
men and apparatus were both put
through a searching examination.

Marshal Foch will be unable to
visit Newport during his brief stay
in Rhode Island. He will be in Pro-
vidence for a short time only.

The personnel at the Naval Train-
ing Station has been reduced to 100
men. This would seem to be about
the limit.

The ships of the battleship fleet
sailed early in the week and the har-
bor is now quite deserted.

Mrs. Augustus B. Davis of King-
ston, formerly of Newport, is visiting
friends in this city.

Miss Ethel Cozens and Miss Isa-
bel Taylor have returned from a trip
to Boston.

REV. MR. FORSTER RESIGNS

Rev. Charles W. Forster has ten-
dered his resignation as rector of
Emmanuel Church, to take effect on
December 27, and the vestry of the
Church has voted with regret to ac-
cept the resignation. Rev. Mr. For-
ster has accepted a call to become
rector of Christ Church, New Bright-
on, Staten Island, and as this offers
a much larger field for work he finally
decided to accept.

Mr. Forster was called to Emman-
uel Church when advancing years
and poor health had made it impos-
sible for the late Rev. Emory H. Por-
ter to continue longer in the active
work of the rectorship, and he was
made rector emeritus after 27 years
in the church. Mr. Forster was in-
stituted as rector on October 7, 1917,
and during his four years' stay in
Newport he had made many friends
here. He had identified himself with
many active interests for the city's
welfare and was an enthusiastic work-
er in the church. His departure will
be regretted by a wide circle, both
within and without the church.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The weekly meeting of the board
of aldermen was held on Wednesday
evening, because of the holiday on
Friday. There was little business
outside the regular routine, and the
session was a comparatively short
one. The board went on record as
opposing any sports on Armistice Day,
which should be observed as a day
of memorial.

A considerable amount of routine
business was transacted, and a num-
ber of licenses granted. Chief Kir-
win's request for transfer of appro-
priations was referred to the repre-
sentative council.

Patrick Fogarty, an employee of the
Highway department, dropped dead
on Thames street near the foot of
Mill street, early Thursday forenoon.
He was hurried to the Hospital in the
ambulance but life was found to be
extinct. He was well along in years.
He was a brother of Captain Edward
Fogarty.

Street Commissioner John F. Sulli-
van, Chairman George W. Bachelier,
Jr., of the committee of 25, and mem-
bers of the sub-committee on streets
and highways, have been in Boston
to attend the sessions of the Massa-
chusetts Highway Commission.

The annual business meeting of the
Municipal Band was held in Mercury
Hall on Wednesday evening, when A.
Livingston Mason was re-elected pres-
ident, Charles E. Bardsley first vice
president, and C. Elmer Clarke, treas-
urer and manager.

Briefs have been submitted in the
case of Herbert C. Lawton vs. the
Newport Industrial Company, which
had been appealed to the Supreme
Court. No decision was announced
by the Court.

The weekly Drill Corps dance on
Friday evening was expected to pre-
sent a number of novel features. In-
terest in these dances has been stead-
ily increasing since the early fall.

Former Mayor Frederick P. Gar-
rettson, is at the Newport Hospital,
where he submitted to an operation
a few days ago.

Senator Max Levy was one of the
speakers at the Armistice Day obser-
vance in Providence.

PORTSMOUTH

The fall meeting of the Newport
County Protestant Episcopal Convo-
cation was held recently at St. Paul's
Church. A supper was served in the
parish house and grace was asked by
Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, D. D.,
Bishop of Rhode Island. He later
thanked the ladies, in behalf of the
company, for their hospitality.

The business meeting opened at
7.00 o'clock, when reports were read,
roll was called, etc. There was a
large gathering. The meeting ad-
journed at 10.00 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet and
family will remove their household
goods from their home on Mill Lane,
which is to be sold, to the farm of
the late Joseph Anthony on the
West Main Road. This is the home-
stead of Mrs. Sweet. Mr. Anthony
having been her father. Mr. and Mrs.
Alfred C. Katzenmeier and family,
who have resided there for the past
three years, have moved to Newport
and are residing on Peckham avenue.

Mrs. George R. Miller, who was in-
jured in an automobile-motorcycle ac-
cident last June in front of Manches-
ter's store, is now able to sit up and
take a few steps with the aid of a
nurse and doctor recently. She is still
at the Newport Hospital.

Mrs. Hannah Sisson, who has been
spending the past two months with
her sister, Mrs. Henry Sisson, has re-
turned to the home of her nephew,
Mr. Alfred C. Hall on Bristol Ferry
Road.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Mrs. Laurence Peckham recently
entertained the Pandemonium Club
of Newport at her home on Para-
dise avenue. Refreshments were
served by the hostess.

Mrs. Arthur Barker has gone to
Mount Kisco, N. Y., where she will
spend a week.

Mrs. N. Horace Peckham of Ports-
mouth is spending a week at "Lazy
Lawn," with Miss Fanny Arnold.

Forget-Me-Not Troop of Girl Scouts
met on Tuesday afternoon at the
Berkeley Parish House. Eighteen
girls made their plans to march in
the Armistice Day parade in New-
port.

The ventilator was hewn off the
barn of Mr. Charles A. Albion on Sun-
day morning, in the severe blow. A
large tree two feet in diameter was
seen in another place, snapped off
near the base.

Mrs. Mary E. Tucker died at her
residence on Maple avenue on Tues-
day. She was the wife of Elmer E.
Tucker. The funeral was held on
Friday at 9.15, with mass of requiem
at 11 o'clock at St. Joseph's church,
Newport.

Mr. Charles A. Sherman is having
a well dug at his home on Mitchell's
Lane. Mr. Stanley Trask of Ports-
mouth is doing the work with his
well-digger.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. McCartney
have had as guests Mr. McCartney's
nephew, Mr. Richard McCartney, and
Mr. Gordon Twyman of Harvard Col-
lege.

The monthly meeting of the Col.
William Barton Chapter, D. A. R.,
will be held Saturday afternoon at
the home of Miss Helen M. Cogges-
hall, the registrar.

The Oliphant Parent-Teachers' As-
sociation held its regular meeting
on Tuesday afternoon at the Holy
Cross Guild House. The president,
Mrs. George W. Thurston, presided
and there was a good attendance,
including a number of children. Miss
Wagner, Miss Sherman and Mrs. Ed-
mundson reported on the books which
they purchased at the Teachers' In-
stitute held in Providence recently,
and for which the fund had been
supplied by the Association.

Mrs. Pascal Conley reported that
all but three boxes of candy had been
sold, and it was voted that they be
placed in the school, to be sold to the
children.

Mrs. Martha Bliss, director, gave a
report of a directors' meeting which
she attended. Mrs. Willard Chase re-
ported on gloves, which the teachers
have requested. Mrs. Conley reported
on the subject of soup containers, but
no vote was taken as the matter will
be taken up with the Berkeley Par-
ent-Teachers' Association.

Mrs. Thurston introduced Mrs.
George S. Derby of Boston, of the
New England Division of the Amer-
ican Red Cross. She gave an interest-
ing talk on the work of the Junior
Red Cross in America and other coun-
tries. She spoke to the children and
interested them in joining the Junior
Red Cross.

An auction of household furniture
was held at the home of the late
Nathaniel Peckham on the corner
of Yaucluse and Peckham avenues, on
Thursday. Mr. Edward E. Peckham
was the auctioneer.

The auction of farm tools of the
late James H. Barker on the farm on
Paradise avenue, will be held on No-
vember 14, and an auction of farm
stock, and hay, etc., on Wednes-
day.

It was voted at the regular meet-
ing of St. Columba's Guild that the
twelfth of December be made a me-
morial day in honor of the late
Emma Hall Hazard, who died re-
cently and who was an active member
of the Berkeley parish for a number
of years.

Rev. and Mrs. James H. S. Fair
have moved into the Sturtevant cot-
tage on Gray Craig Lane.

The St. Columba's Guild gave a
supper at the parish house on Green
End avenue Wednesday evening. The
menu consisted of roast pork, apple
sauce, sweet potatoes, white potatoes,
onions, pie, cheese and coffee. The
first table was ready at 6.00 o'clock
and the second at 6.45 p. m. The even-
ing was spent with dancing.

Mr. George King of Lockgelly, Fif-
eshire, Scotland, who has been guest
of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Howard G.
Peckham, has gone to Pittsburgh, Pa.,
where he has accepted a position.

The Men's Community Club of St.
Mary's and Holy Cross parishes held
a whist party on Wednesday evening
at Holy Cross Guild House. In addi-
tion to the whist, Mr. J. M. Scammell
spoke. The committee was Messrs.
Percy T. Bailey, Alva F. Weaver and
James Wheeler.

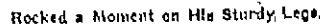
The benefit dance for the Middle-
town Free Public Library was largely
attended on Monday evening. The
committee of High School boys, Wil-
liam Ford, James Peckham, Fred Shaw
and Kenneth Towle, assisted by the
Librarian, Miss Charlotte Chase, did
much to make the affair a success.
Punch was on sale and dancing was
enjoyed until midnight. The Aquid-
neck Grange orchestra furnished mu-
sic and Mrs. Geo. W. Thurston, Mrs.
George M. Towle and Miss Angeline
Skinner acted as chaperones.

Little Miss Eloise Chase, who has
been ill with scarlet fever, is now
able to be out and the quarantine has
been removed. Her mother, Mrs. Jo-
seph D. Chase, is visiting relatives in
Connecticut.

Miss Helen M. Coggeshall, who has
been spending a week in Providence,
has returned to her home on Oliphant
Lane.

SYNOPSIS

to that desert island, and the
versen wondered whether the
roomed men would still be
the time she could reach
by some sixth sailor sea-
versen became convinced
friends of the vegetable
unmanned. They had given
some kind of a frigate,
had stolen the schooner
to their fate, believing
away would never be
and that dead men tell
Continued on F

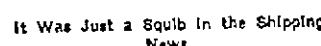


For a long time McGuffey gazed at the man. He was slower than minutes to making up his mind. The man had really deserted the syndicate and really deserted the syndicate. Of the three, however, the steeled engineer accepted the situation with the best grace. He spurned the silver and with his foot and face. Gibson and Captain Straggles were the suspicion of a grin on his face.

"I make a motion," he said, "that the syndicate pass a resolution to deny the cotton of the nation."



spirit of mercy refrained from
their hands on said prisoners for
of invalidity then at a time when
courage was of but little use.



It with amazement and joy:

Continued on Page 3

Newport & Providence

Street Ry Co.

Cars Leave Washington

Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—5.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

THE GREEN PEA PIRATES

Continued from Page 2
He rushed on deck, carried his prisoner down into the cabin, and locked

Carried His Prisoner Down into the Cabin.

the door on him. A minute later he was clinging to the Jacob's ladder, the ensign shot in to the side of the vessel at his girth command and passed on shoreward without missing a stroke of the paddle. An hour later, accompanied by three Kanaka sailors picked up at random along the water front, Nella Halvorsen was pulled out to the Maggie II. Her crew had not returned and the bogus captain was still tried hard and fast in the cabin.

The Swede did not bother to investigate in detail the food and water supply. A hasty round of the schooner convinced him that she had at least a month's supply of food and water. Only one thought surged through his mind, and that was the awful necessity for haste. The Kanaka came in with a rush, the Kanaka boys chanting a song that sounded to Nella like a funeral dirge, and Nella went below and turned the gasoline engine wide open. The Maggie II swung around and with a long streak of opalescent foam trailing behind her swung down the bay and faded at last in the ghostly moonlight beyond Diamond head; after which Nella Halvorsen, with murder in his eye and a hurried rope's end in his horny fist, went down into the cabin and talked to the man who posed as Captain Seragg. In the end he got a confession: Fifteen minutes later he emerged, smiling grimly, gave the Kanaka boy at the wheel the course, and turned in to sleep the sleep of the conscience-free and the weary.

Darkness was creeping over the beach at Tuvana-tholo before Mr. Gibney could smother the despair in his heart sufficient to spur his faded imagination to working order. For nearly an hour the three castaways had sat on the beach in dumb horror, gazing seaward. They were not alone in this, for a little further up the beach the two Fiji Islanders sat huddled on their luncheon, gazing stupidly first at the horizon and then at their white captors. It was the sight of these two worthless that spurred Mr. Gibney's torpid brain to action.

"Didn't you say, Mac, that when we left these two cannibals alone on this island that it would develop into a case of dog eat dog or something of that nature?"

Captain Seragg sprang to his feet, his face white with a new terror. However, he had endured so much since embarking with Mr. Gibney on a life of wild adventure that his nerves had become rather inured to impending death, and presently his fear gave way to an overmastering rage. He hurled his hat on the sands and jumped on it until it was a mere shapeless rag.

"Let's call a meeting of the Robinson Crusoe syndicate," said Mr. Gibney.

"Second the motion," rumbled McGuffey.

"Carried," said the commodore. "The first business before the meeting is the organization of an expedition to chase these two cannibals to the other end of the island. I don't get the heart to kill 'em, so let's chase 'em away before they get fresh with us."

"Good idea," responded McGuffey, whereupon he picked up a rock and threw it at the king. Mr. Gibney followed with two rocks, Captain Seragg screamed defiance at the enemy, and the enemy fled in wild disorder, pursued by the syndicate. After a chase of half a mile Mr. Gibney led his cohorts back to the beach.

"Let's build a fire—not that we need it, but just for company—and sleep till morning. By that time my imagination'll be in workin' order and

I'll scheme a breakfast out of this Godforsaken hole."

At the first hint of dawn Mr. Gibney, true to his promise, was up and scouting for breakfast. He found some goonies on a rocky crag and killed half a dozen of them with a club. On his way back to camp he discovered a few handfuls of sea salt in a crevice between some rocks, and the syndicate breakfasted an hour later on roast gooney. It was oily and fishy but an excellent substitute for nothing at all, and the syndicate was grateful. The breakfast would have been cheerful, in fact, if Captain Seragg had not made repeated reference to his excessive thirst. McGuffey lost patience before the meal was over, and cutted Captain Seragg, who thereupon subsided with tears in his eyes. This hurt McGuffey. It was like salt in a fresh wound, so he pulled the shipper on the back and humbly asked his pardon. Captain Seragg forgave him and murmured something about death making them all equal.

"The next business before the syndicate," announced Mr. Gibney, "is a search of this island for water."

They searched all forenoon. At intervals they caught glimpses of the two cannibals skulking behind sand-dunes, but they found no water. Toward the center of the island, however, the soil was less barren, and here a grove of coconut palms lifted their tufted crowns invitingly.

"We will camp in this grove," said the commodore, "and keep guard over these green coconuts. There must be nearly a hundred of them and I notice a little taro root here and there. As those coconuts are full of milk, that insures us life for a week or two if we go on a short ration. By two in several times a day we can keep down our thirst some and perhaps I'll rain."

"What if it doesn't?" snapped Captain Seragg bitterly. "We ain't got nothin' but our bats to catch it in."

"Well, then, Seragg, old stick-in-the-mud," replied the commodore quizzically. "It's a cinch you'll go thirsty. Your hat looks like a cullender."

Captain Seragg choked with rage, and Mr. Gibney, springing at the nearest palm, shinned to the top of it in the most approved sailor fashion. A moment later, instead of coconuts, rich unctuous curses began to descend on McGuffey and Seragg.

"Gib, my dear boy," inquired Seragg, "whatever is the matter of you?"

"That hound Tabu-Tabu's been stragglin' our coconut grove," roared the commodore. "He must have spent half the night up in these trees."

"Thank the Lord they didn't take 'em all," said McGuffey placidly. "Chuck me down a nut, Gib," said Captain Seragg. "I'm famished."

In conformity with the commodore's plans, the castaways made camp in the grove. For a week they subsisted on goonies, taro root, coconuts, and coconut milk, and a sea-turtle which Seragg found wandering on the beach. This suggested turtle eggs to Mr. Gibney, and a change of diet resulted. Nevertheless, the unaccustomed food, poorly cooked as it was, and the lack of water, told cruelly on them, and their strength failed rapidly.

At the end of a week, all hands were troubled with indigestion and McGuffey developed a low fever. They had lost much flesh and were a white, haggard-looking trio. On the afternoon of the tenth day on the island the sky clouded up and Mr. McGuffey predicted a williwaw. Captain Seragg inquired feebly if it was good to eat.

That night it rained, and to the great joy of the marooned mariners Mr. Gibney discovered, in the center of a big sandstone rock, a natural reservoir that held about ten gallons of water. They drank to repletion and felt their strength return a thousand-fold. Tabu-Tabu and the king came into camp about this time, and pleaded for a ration of water. Mr. Gibney, swearing horribly at them, granted their request, and the king, in his gratitude, threw himself at the commodore's feet and kissed them. But Mr. Gibney was not to be deceived, and after furnishing them with a supply of water in coconut calabashes, he ordered them to their own side of the island.

On the eighteenth day the last drop of water was gone, and on the twenty-second day the last of the coconuts disappeared. The prospects of more rain were not bright. The goonies were becoming shy and distrustful and the syndicate was experiencing more and more difficulty, not only in killing them, but in eating them. McGuffey, who had borne up uncomplainingly, was shaking with fever and hardly able to stagger down the beach to look for turtle eggs. The syndicate was sick, weak and emaciated almost beyond recognition, and on the twenty-fifth day Captain Seragg fainted twice. On the twenty-sixth day McGuffey crawled into the shadow of a stunted mimosa bush and started to pray!

It was the finish. The commodore knew it, and sat with bowed head in his gaunt arms, wondering, wondering. Slowly his body began to sway; he muttered something, slid forward on his face, and lay still. And as he lay there on the threshold of the unknown he dreamed that the Maggie II came into view around the headland, a lone in her teeth and every stitch of canvas flying. He saw her luff up into the wind and hang there shivering; a moment later her sails came down by the run, and he saw a little splash under her port bow as her hook took bottom. There was a commotion on decks, and then to Mr. Gibney's dying ears came faintly the shouts and songs of the black boys as a whaleboat shot into the breakers and pulled swiftly toward the beach. Mr. Gibney dreamed that a white man sat in the stern sheets of this whaleboat, and as the boat touched the beach it seemed to Mr. Gibney that this man sprang ashore and ran swiftly toward him. And—



It Was the Finish. The Commodore Knew It.

Mr. Gibney twisted his suffering lips into a wry smile as he realized the oddities of this mirage—it seemed to him that this "visionary" white man bore a striking resemblance to Nella Halvorsen, the "squirehead" of all men! Old Nella, "the squirehead" deckhand of the green-pea trader Dull, bowlegged Nella, with his lost dog snail and his—

Mr. Gibney rubbed his eyes feebly and half staggered to his feet. What was that? A shout? Without doubt he had heard a sound that was not the moaning of their remorseless prison-keeper, the sea. And—

"Hands off," shrieked Mr. Gibney and struck feebly at the imaginary figure rushing toward him. No use. He felt himself swept into strong arms and carried an immeasurable distance down the beach. Then somebody threw water in his face and pressed a drink of brandy and sweet water to his parched lips. His swimming senses called a moment, and he discovered that he was lying in the bottom of a whaleboat. McGuffey lay beside him, and on a thwart in front of him sat good old Nella Halvorsen with Captain Seragg's head on his knees. As Mr. Gibney looked at this strange tableau Captain Seragg opened his eyes, glanced up at Nella Halvorsen, and spoke:

"Why if it ain't old squirehead Nella," he muttered wonderingly. "If it ain't Nella, I'll go to hades or some other seaport." He closed his eyes again and subsided into a sort of lethargy, for he was content. He knew he was saved.

Mr. Gibney rolled over, and, struggling to his knees, leaned over McGuffey and peered into his drawn face. "Mac, old shipmate! Mac, speak to me. Are you alive?"

B. McGuffey, Esquire, opened a pair of glazed eyes and stared at the commodore.

"Did we lick 'em?" he whispered. "The last I remember the king was puttin' it all over Seragg. And that Tabu boy—was—no slouch." McGuffey paused, and glanced warily around the boat, while a dawning horror appeared in his sunken eyes. "Go back, Nella—go back—for God's sake. There's two niggers—still—on the island. Biting 'em—some—water. They're cannibals—Nella, but never—mind. Got them—aboard—the poor devils—if they're living. I wouldn't leave a crocodile on that—hell hole, if I could—help it."

An hour later the Robinson Crusoe syndicate, including the man Friday and the goat, were safe aboard the Maggie II, and Nella Halvorsen, with the tears streaming down his bronzed cheeks, was sparingly doling out to them a mixture of brandy and water. And when the syndicate was strong enough to be allowed all the water it wanted, Nella Halvorsen propped them up on deck and told the story. When he had finished, Captain Seragg turned to Mr. Gibney.

"Gib, my dear boy," he said, "make a motion."

"I move," said the commodore, "that we set Tabu-Tabu and the king down on the first inhabited island we can find. They've suffered enough. And I further move that we readjust the ownership of the Maggie II syndicate and cut the best Swede on earth in on a quarter of the profits."

"Second the motion," said McGuffey. "Carried," said Captain Seragg.

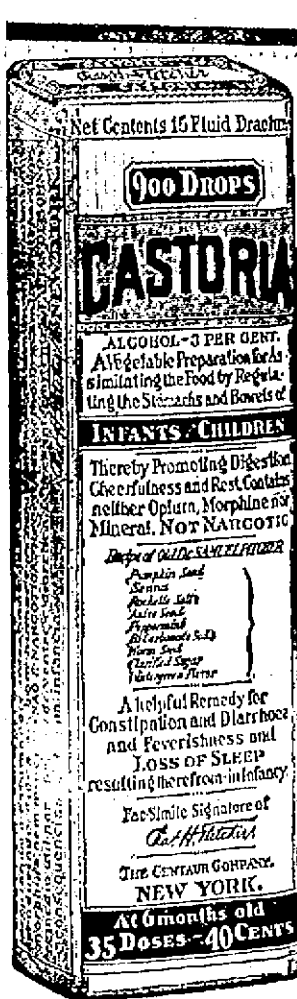
(To be continued)

Short Night in Scotch Highlands.

In the early July days the Highlands may truly be called a land where there is no night, writes a correspondent of the London Daily Mail from Elgin, Scotland, for sunset and sunrise are really one and the same. Officially the sun appears for about six hours, but the track of its passage from northwest to northeast is marked by a crimson glow above the horizon which serves to link the long summer days together in an unbroken chain.

Fumes From Home Brew Made Neighbors Drunk

Home brewing has become such a passion with Thomas Higgins of Brooklyn, N. Y., that his neighbors informed Magistrate Liota they were becoming drunk from the fumes ascending from his kitchen. His wife complains that Higgins himself became intoxicated. Before Magistrate Liota let Higgins go, he made him promise not to brew for a year or to taste another's product.



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The GIRL AND A HORSE AND A DOG

By FRANCIS LYNDE



FROM a silver-spoon and soft-mattress existence, Stanford Droughton suddenly is confronted with the alternative of looking for a job or, another kind of quest, try and locate a mysterious legacy left him by an eccentric grandfather.

He does not know the character of the property, but the grandfather's directions say that it is somewhere between the 105th and 110th degrees of longitude west from Greenwich, and the 35th and 40th degrees north latitude.

When he finds it he will be able to identify it by the presence of a girl with brown hair and blue eyes, a small mole on her left shoulder, a piebald horse and a dog with a split face—half black and half white. He is game and he starts to look for the combination. The troubles he has in locating it and the adventures and dangers through which he passes in securing possession of the property, also the romantic incidents in which the girl is a figure, make up this very fascinating narrative.

It is Mr. Lynde's habit to tell stories like this, and there are readers in multitudes who would be sorry to have him depart from the custom.

READ IT AS A SERIAL IN THESE COLUMNS

Times for Gratitude.

There is much greatness of mind in the owning of a good turn as in the doing of it; and we must no more force a requital out of season than be wanting in it.—Seneca.

Dust Particles in Breath.

Air that has been exhaled contains about 100,000 per cent of the suspended dust particles it contained when it was breathed, tests made in London show.

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Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in London, these fabrics at 50 per cent, less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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COLONEL DIES HERO

Nazim Bey Gives Life to Save Force of Ismet Pasha.

Commander-in-Chief Declares That in all Military Experience He Knows of No Finer Deed of Heroism.

Headquarters Turkish Nationalist Army.—Col. Nazim Bey, with his Fourth division, lost his life and saved the main body of Gen. Ismet Pasha's forces from being taken in the rear and possibly routed during the frontal attack made with superior forces and equipment by the Greeks in the Kutahia zone.

In recognition of his services, Gen. Ismet Pasha published a note to the army stating that in his entire military career, including also his knowledge of military history, he knew of no finer example of heroism and intelligent valor. He also paid high tribute to the remnants of Col. Nazim's division remaining after standing for two days against three Greek divisions, any one of which was stated to be superior in numbers to that of Nazim.

The Greeks had planned, in addition to the frontal attack on Kutahia, a surprise raid on the Turk rear with three flying divisions, and the surprise appears to have been complete.

So soon as their presence in force was discovered Nazim Bey was detached from the main army to stop them, or halt their progress until the retreat from Kutahia could be effected. He did so, and during these forty-eight hours of constant fighting and retreating, he was wounded by a rifle bullet, but kept on his horse until struck by a second bullet, toward the end of the fight.

He died, but with the knowledge that he had saved the main body of the army. "Kismet" (his fate) were his last words.

Col. Nazim Bey was a short, thin man of 45 years, quiet and gentlemanly in his deportment, speaking but rarely, with a large head and thoughtful, melancholy grey eyes. A soldier by profession, he served during the World war on several of the fronts, but mostly on the Russian. He would have borne the title of general as division commander under the old imperial army, but the nationalists have suppressed that title except for officers commanding more than an army corps.

HUGE SKELETON UNEARTHED

Indiana Produces Bones of Man Believed to Have Been Mound Builder.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The complete skeleton of one of Indiana's oldest inhabitants, said by Dr. W. N. Logan, state geologist, to be that of a mound builder, has been placed in the state museum.

The skeleton, more than six feet in height, was found by T. C. Helstant of Bloomington and Dick Guernsey of Bedford, in excavating a prehistoric mound near the east fork of White river, in Lawrence county. Doctor Logan says the time when the mound builders inhabited Indiana cannot be determined as to years, but that it was a long period before the first record of the Indians is certain.

The mound from which the body was taken was in the form of a square with a vault system constructed of slabs of limestone. The skeleton was lying as buried, with all parts intact, and in position, with the exception of some of the more fragile parts.

GOES TO HUNT GOAT BEAR

Los Angeles Collector of Wild Animals Sails for Indo-China on Unusual Quest.

San Francisco.—D. S. Rabb, Los Angeles collector of rare wild animals, has sailed from San Francisco this week for Cambodia, Indo-China, where he will penetrate the jungles in search of the goat bear.

The goat bear, according to Rabb, has seldom been seen by white men and has never been captured alive, although he says he saw the skin of one of the animals on his last visit. Whether the animal is a bear with the horns of a goat or a goat with the claws of a bear, Rabb is not sure.

To add to the difficulty of obtaining this rare beast the natives refuse to aid in its capture on account of a superstition that one who sees it is bewitched, says Rabb.

New Profession Appears.

San Francisco, Cal.—An expert "enologist" advertised his services for the benefit of families who want to manufacture nonintoxicating wines. An "enologist" is defined as a person thoroughly experienced in the making of wine.

Torrens Registration System.

This is a system of registration of titles to real estate introduced by Sir Robert Torrens in Australia, and bears his name. This system of official examination and registration of titles has been adopted in Australia, England, New Zealand, British Columbia and parts of Canada. In a modified form it is used in several states of the Union, in Hawaii and in the Philippines.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Established 1849
The Mercury.
Newport, R. I.
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
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Saturday, November 12, 1921

Apples are selling in the eastern markets at the same price as oranges. "You pay your money, and takes your choice."

Boston has already seven candidates for Mayor and more are coming. This is an off year. Election takes place December 8th.

Boston had the first snow storm of the season on Wednesday. Northern New Hampshire had over six inches of snow on the same day.

The total foreign born population in the United States on January 1, 1920, was 13,920,692, of which number 176,189 were in Rhode Island.

Election in Kentucky this year was, as usual, a murderous affair. Ten men were killed and many more seriously injured in the usual election riots.

Uncle Sam's Victory Bonds are now selling above par. A year ago they were selling below 90. It looks as though our Uncle's financial standing is getting back where it should be.

The Rhode Island Hospital, of Providence has run behind in the past year \$54,000, and in the past three years the deficit is over \$100,000. It takes money to maintain hospitals in these times.

The Mayor of Pawtucket has appealed to all the mayors of the State and to the Federal authorities to co-operate in the strict enforcing the Prohibition law throughout the State, and particularly in Pawtucket. The Mayor declares, what everybody knows to be a fact, that the enforcement of this law is very lax.

The corn crop in the United States this year is estimated at 3,161,693,000 bushels, which is the largest on record. Corn is cheaper than coal in the West and the Secretary of Agriculture suggests that the farmers use it for fuel, instead of coal. The people in the East have not yet discovered the cheapness of either corn or coal.

The Post Office department is at last waking up to the necessity of looking after its mail matter. An armed guard of Marines has been put upon all mail trains out of New York and Boston and other large cities. This is to be followed by an especially trained guard, heavily armed, on all mail trains everywhere. And the orders are to "shoot to kill."

The citizens of North Attleboro on Monday voted to change their form of government to the Town Manager plan. This method of town or city government is fast growing in popularity. It will be well for the City of Newport to do away with this cumbersome representative council, an irresponsible body of one hundred and ninety-five, and adopt the Town Manager plan, which carries with it more of the air of business economy.

People do some strange things on Election days. In Buffalo, the second city of New York, the people, on Tuesday, elected for mayor a brewer who was under repeated indictments for violation of law. He was elected on a "wet" platform and declared before election that there should be no law enforcement during his term of office by the police or other officers of the city. In Youngstown, Ohio, they elected a man for mayor who had only been in the city for three months. His platform was the doing away with all street cars, and turning the transportation of the city over to jitneys; for jailing any citizen who paid taxes under the recent valuation of the city, and for permitting spooning in the public park.

Under the new tax law, which has just passed the United States Senate, and which will doubtless become a law at no far distant time, with some amendments, the small income taxpayer is relieved of some of his burden. The exemption under the law for married persons is increased from \$2000 to \$2500, and for each child under 18 years of age from \$200 to \$400. The exemption for a single man remains at \$1000, the same as in the present law. A single man with a salary of \$3000 a year under the new law will deduct \$1000 exemption and pay on the remaining \$2000 a tax of 4 per cent, or \$80. The head of a family at the same income, without children or other dependents, would pay 4 per cent on \$500, or \$20; if he had one child, he would have to pay on only \$100, the small sum of \$4. A single person with an income of \$5000 a year will pay 4 per cent on \$4000, or \$160. The head of a family, without dependents, having the same income, would pay only \$100, but if he had two children...

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

The people have been glad to learn that the United States delegates to the disarmament conference will open up things at the start with some definite proposals for cutting down the load of naval construction. This looks like business. Unless some one presents some clear cut proposition, backed by authoritative information about naval resources of the various nations, the whole meeting might blow up with nothing doing.

It would seem a fair proposition if all the leading powers would agree to stop construction of practically all war vessels at this moment for a period of say five or ten years. If you could get them to do that, the chances are that they would never begin again.

The United States would have a favorable position if such action were taken. Germany, the power it formerly dreaded the most, is wiped out as a naval power. Our fleet would still be far superior to Japan's. Not many people ever have believed that Great Britain would wish or would dare to attack the United States.

If the United States keeps on augmenting its fleet, other powers will keep pace, and the whole world will rush toward bankruptcy. The United States might secure itself against the possibility of attack by doubling or tripling its fleet, but by so doing it would expose itself to other evils equally great and far more imminent. War is a terrible evil, but universal bankruptcy and revolution would be worse, and there will be a danger of such an upheaval if the world keeps on its present mad race for armed supremacy.

As the strongest power in the world, the United States is the least likely to be attacked. It can afford to be generous in making agreements with other powers. It must recognize that its recent course in greatly augmenting its naval forces, has aroused suspicion. Other peoples want to know whom our government is getting ready to fight.

WORKING FOR THE LARGER COMMUNITY

A get-together meeting of commercial and agricultural associations of the Fox River Valley, Wisconsin, has been held to work out a plan to advertise the Valley nationally.

They propose to bury the individuality of the several cities in the district, and emphasize the valley as a whole. This idea is gaining ground. People sometimes get tired of so much boasting of individual towns, but they get interested when they are told about the resources and possibilities of a district.

Our communities need to realize better that what promotes the development of their section helps every town and city in that section. Rival cities can get about so far by pulling and hauling to get business away from each other. But to make a big advance they must lift their county or their district up to a higher level of production and prosperity, which will automatically reflect itself in the advance of every community contained therein.

The voting strength of the United States is put at nearly 55,000,000. There are 27,661,850 men of voting age and 26,765,952 women. In the last Presidential election only 26,637,869 persons availed themselves of the right of franchise, less than 50 per cent. of the total. The smallest vote is cast in the Southern States, where the negroes are nearly all disfranchised, and only one political party is allowed to exist. The total vote in many of these States, particularly in South Carolina and Mississippi, is only about 2 per cent. of the total voting population. It is time that this universal disfranchisement of a large portion of the population was dealt with in a drastic manner.

In the elections held on Tuesday two States, Maryland and Kentucky, went back into the Democratic column. Democratic gains were made in the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey. In New York City Mayor Hylan, the Tammany candidate, was re-elected Mayor by the enormous majority of over 400,000. And yet, President Harding carried the city a year ago. In Rhode Island, to fill vacancies in the General Assembly, in Providence, Westerly and North Smithfield, the Republicans were chosen.

The National income of Uncle Sam is put at \$61,000,000,000, which is about double that of 1913. However, does anyone feel any richer now than he did then? Our Uncle Samuel may have more income, but his outgoes far surpass the increase in income. The expenses of the U. S. Government, the State and the City, are climbing all the time with accelerated rapidity. Let us hope that the top may be reached some time in the not far-off future.

A report says that the five cent loaf of bread is soon again to be a reality. Wheat has fallen to below one dollar a bushel, the lowest figure in ten years, and flour, in Chicago, is selling at less than seven dollars a barrel. So it would seem that the price of bread must come down soon.

The Winner.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1921.

The week centering on Nov. 11 is expected to bring on one of the well known severe November storms with all its varied extremes, including a hot wave, a "norther," as it is called by the Texans, high winds, together with all those weather features that sometimes break into and smash the beautiful Indian Summer of the great central valleys. Those "great central valleys" include all the valleys of the Mississippi, Missouri and Red River of the North and their tributaries. Meridian 90, the base line of my forecasts, runs north and south thru the central parts of those great valleys, St. Louis being near that line.

Weather events for your section depend upon the paths taken by the high and the low, the two principal divisions of the storms. Like every other live thing that exists, each storm is made up of two parts, each positive and negative, or plus and minus; or male and female. The weather forecaster tries to give the path that the center of each of these storm features will take in crossing the continent from westward to eastward. At about the same distance, all around the low, similar weather occurs, while the opposite kind of weather occurs all around the center of the high.

I am expecting the centers of the high and low of this important November storm to move over nearly the same path. They will come down from Alaska, keep to the eastward of the Rockies, cross meridian 90 near 13 and 14, latitude of Tennessee 14 and 15, Pennsylvania 15 and 16, Montreal 16 and 17. These will be very fierce storms, particularly in the northwest quadrant—quarter of a circle—of the high and of the low. Except that the center of the warm wave will be in the southeast quadrant of the low, while the center of the cold wave is in the northeast quadrant of the high.

Most precipitation of November—rain or snow—is expected with this and the storm near 28. Immediately preceding this storm of 14, Winter grain is expected to need moisture and the welfare of that growing grain depends largely on the moisture that will come from these two storms. These will be continental storms and every part of the continent will be affected by them, the kind of weather future that reaches each section depending on the direction and distance from the central paths of the high and low. The Pacific slope will get the weather effects that come with the west side of both the high and the low.

Keeping Books.

Leather-bound books should be kept where the air is hot and dry, and circulates freely enough to prevent the natural oil of the leather drying out too rapidly.

Where Men Shine.

Of course the women wear funny-looking things, but a celluloid collar is not one of them.—Dallas News.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

Weekly Calendar NOVEMBER 1921

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Water	
	rise	set	rise	set	set	Ext.
12-41	6 41	4 17	3 19	5 04	5 24	
13-30	6 33	4 10	3 20	5 05	5 25	
14-30	6 25	4 03	3 21	5 06	5 26	
15-30	6 17	3 56	3 22	5 07	5 27	
16-30	6 09	3 49	3 23	5 08	5 28	
17-30	6 01	3 42	3 24	5 09	5 29	
18-30	5 53	3 35	3 25	5 10	5 30	

First moon, Nov. 7, 10:55 morning.
Full moon, Nov. 15, 8:40 a.m.
Last moon, Nov. 22, 6:12 morning.
New moon, Nov. 29, 8:37 morning.

Deaths.

In this city, 4th inst., Charles J. Sterne.
In this city, 4th inst., Elizabeth H. Borland, wife of William L. Gibson, aged 51 years.
In this city, 4th inst., Sarah A. widow of Joseph Greene, aged 84 years.
In this city, suddenly, 10th inst., Patrick Fogarty.
In this city, 10th inst., Francis P. infant son of Michael J. and Mary Casey Sullivan.
On Monday, November 7, at her residence, 420 Park avenue, New York, Augusta Itham Scott, widow of the late George Itham Scott.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent.)
Capt. William F. Teal of the West Side Coast Guard Station is confined for treatment of rheumatism at the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, Mass. As a result of a recent X-ray examination Capt. Teal expects to remain at the Hospital for about two months.

Goose Celebration

The local Goose Club entertained its members last Wednesday afternoon at an informal banquet and non-ard social in honor of the big haul of wild geese recently killed by some of its members. The committee of arrangements included Wm. P. Lewis, Ottowill S. Dodge and Eugene I. Rose.

Clarence H. Lewis has returned to the Island after a two weeks' sojourn in the What-Cheer village.

Officers Elected

The annual election of officers of the Block Island Athletic Association took place last Monday night in Mohegan Hall, a large number of the members being present.

The business meeting which preceded the election was one of the most spirited sessions held during the year, and unless all signs fail the coming year will be one of the most successful in the history of the Organization. The election resulted as follows:

President—Merton Mott.
Vice President—Frank Mott.
Treasurer—Clarence H. Lewis.
Secretary—Ray Mitchell.
Directors—Capt. William Teal, Mrs. Ray Mitchell, F. Earle Lockwood, Mrs. Louise Mitchell and Edgar Tripler.
Musical Director—Mrs. Louise Mitchell.

Floor Director—William Tango Mitchell.
Refreshment Committee—Mrs. Ray Mitchell, Miss Mary Sheffield, Clarence H. Lewis.

Whist Chairman—Merton Mott.
Prize Chairman—Clarence Lewis.
A committee, comprising Merton Mott, Clarence Lewis, Mrs. Ray Mitchell, Miss Mary Sheffield, Clarence Mitchell, Mrs. Allen, was appointed to prepare a turkey supper for the next business meeting on December 5th.

Market Whist Notes

Last Saturday night's market whist in Mohegan Hall proved to be the big social function of the week. The victors and the spoils from the Mitchell Market were as follows:

Home Sheffield bag of flour, Miss Hattie Hayes ham, Mrs. Elsie Ball 5 lbs. roast pork, Miss Rubie Willis 5 lbs. candy, Winfield Conley sugar, Mrs. Harry Rouse basket of fruit, Mrs. Leonard Lockwood variety basket, Miss Louise Sprague 5 lbs. roast beef, Mrs. Cora Dodge, Masters Clarence Dodge, Vivian Dodge, Stanley Stinson, Aaron Mitchell and Kenneth Sprague.

Mr. Barzilla Dunn died in the Newport Hospital last Tuesday afternoon, due indirectly, it is said, from internal injuries received last summer when his carriage in which he was riding, was smashed into by an automobile. At this writing the funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Mrs. Venie Willis entertained the Sunshine Club last Monday afternoon at her home in honor of the 10th birthday of her son, Master Clayton Willis.

Aside from the Club those present included Miss Annette Dodge, Miss Estelle MacLaren, Miss Stella Emith, Miss Cora Dodge, Masters Clarence Dodge, Vivian Dodge, Stanley Stinson, Aaron Mitchell and Kenneth Sprague.

Herbert E. Nute entertained Lester E. Dodge of Norfolk, Va., at a dinner party in honor of Mr. Nute's 50th birthday.
Mr. Nute was the recipient of many handsome and useful gifts on the occasion, among which was a beautiful diamond scarf pin from his wife.

Mrs. Leslie H. Dodge is confined to her home with illness, being under the care of Dr. F. B. Husted.

THE COST OF CRIME

The thieving business is lively. Crooks got \$1,500,000 by robbing a mail wagon in New York the other day. Many people who carried pay roll money through the streets have been robbed, and the carnival of crime still goes on unchecked. More guards will have to be provided when cash is transferred through the streets. The easy going times when big sums could be sent from one business place to another and through the mail trains without much protection, have gone by.

There are too many vultures lying in wait, hoping to make easy money by threat of murder, or through some one's negligence. The cost of adequately protecting valuables from the growing ranks of criminals is becoming very considerable. And this is only one of the minor items of the cost of crime. There are also the bills for police, jails and the courts. Some day people will wake up and conclude that if they would spend more money on schools, less would have to be spent on guards and police and jails. For criminals are largely uneducated people.

Theodore Francis Green of Providence has just returned from an extensive tour through Japan and China, in company with John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

In His Line.

Dentist's Wife—"John so enjoys working on our little country place. There are so many stumps to pull."—Boston Transcript.

Lines to Be Remembered.

If a man look sharply and attentively, he shall see Fortune; for though she be blind, she is not foolish.—Lord Bacon.

Look Into This.

If things don't come your way, per-

THE EXPERIENCES OF THE CANNASSER

Periods when business is slow are always times when many men, finding themselves unemployed or partly so, attempt to take an agency for something and sell it from door to door. They see a seamy side of life. They must expect to take a great many curt dismissals. Impatient housewives often shut the door in a man's face, feeling that that is the only way to shut off a valuable man's stream of talk.

The man who can stand up under these rebuffs, wear a constant smile and keep good natured, has good stuff in him. Natural born salesmen usually do that. They have an unfailing optimism, and seem to thrive on hard usage. Their friendly and ingratiating manner breaks down the icy reserve of many persons and they sell their stuff in unpromising quarters.

Many salesmen lack, however, the self control to take the rough and tumble of this experience in good part. They get soured by refusals, and begin to throw out stinging remarks. If you do not buy their goods, they tell you you have no intelligence. If you refuse to look at their stuff, they reproach you for your unwillingness to give them a chance, and if you do look at it and don't buy, then they are sour because you took so much of their valuable time. People of that type are not fitted to that kind of work, and should try something involving less difficulty.

Salesmen are not the most popular class of people. Yet even the downtrodden book agent has introduced many good works of literature into homes, and some merchant princes began selling needles and thread from door to door.

Many young people have gotten their start in life by canvassing for their town newspaper or for magazines, and the work gave them training in meeting people. Some have done well by representing their home stores in drumming up trade in outlying territory that otherwise would go to other centers.

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER DEAD

Public ceremonies usually follow certain stereotyped forms. But the observances in honor of an unknown soldier, which have figured so prominently in Europe since the war, and which have set the key note for Armistice Day observances at Arlington cemetery, Washington, suggest a new idea.

How has it come about that humanity all through Europe and America is meeting in these solemn convocations and holding these impressive functions, with the body of some unknown man before them? Probably that unknown was some very humble fellow, who passed obscurely through life. And now he lies in state in some great national burial place. The multitudes venerate him, as they cast the flowers of memory and hope on his exalted grave.

Perhaps the reason is that humanity has come as never before to recognize the worth of the individual man. In years past, the kings and the captains summoned the masses of the people to come and go to war for them. What the individual soldier thought made no difference. It was his duty to get out with his gun and fight for his king. He had no possible quarrel with the enemy. But that made no difference. He was simply cannon fodder.

To-day war is becoming an affair of the peoples. Kings have been put into the discard. Wars will not be fought unless the people feel called on to fight, which may never occur again on any grand scale.

The nations realize that every individual life has its nobility, and they honor every man who goes out to defend his country. He has ceased to be a mere pawn to be moved around by kings, but has become one of the sovereigns of the earth. It is fitting that some representative of him should be laid to rest in national burial places, while the great ones of the earth applaud.

THE HOME OWNERS

It is commonly said that the United States is becoming a nation of people who live in rented dwellings and have no homes of their own. In large cities, anyway, wandering tribes of nomads drift around from one apartment to another. But as a whole there are more home owners than some of us have realized.

The 1920 census figures show 10,868,960 who own their homes, compared with 12,943,598 who rent. The farmers and other country people are a class that still provide many home owners. There needs to be more effort to induce people to own their dwellings, through loan associations and otherwise. When folks acquire a stake in the soil, they begin to make permanent improvements and work for community improvement.

Chief Thing in Life.

There are days in this life worth life and worth death. And oh, what a bright old song it is that goes, "This love, 'tis love, 'tis love that makes the world go round."—Dickens.

A Diplomat.

Jud Tunkins says he knows a man who never did a day's work who used

BOSTON MARKET REVIEW

For week ending November 4, 1921.
(Prepared by U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates)

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Wholesale buyers have been almost wholly absent from the market this week, most of them having purchased liberal stocks in anticipation of railroad troubles and are now inclined to hold off in hopes of further price declines. They have been fairly successful at least, butter, eggs and dressed poultry dropping while cheese and live poultry have gained slightly.

The average quality eggs have been more plentiful and have had to go to lower price levels in order to move, but strictly home use and western hen eggs have fared better and are frequently higher, the latter going at 75-85 cents and the ordinary qualities at 65-65 cents. Storage eggs are moving out well but are still freely offered at 31-37 cents.

Northern made butter is offered freely at 14-17 cents, prints around 16 cents, and Dairy goods at 35 cents. Western grades are also offered at 38-44 cents.

The holiday and Christmas week will probably see turkeys starting to market. About all kinds of dressed poultry are lower with the exception of broilers which are firm at 38 cents. Large fowl are ranging 34-38 cents, chickens at 38 cents and in some areas 40-44 cents. Roosters are steady at 25-25 cents. Less live poultry have come forward and prices have gained considerably, large fowl going up to 25-25 cents, chickens at 25-27 cents, and ordinary grades from 20 cents up.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Apples continued plentiful, but prices held their own. Maine No. 1 Baldwin and Kings brought 5.50-6.50, and No. 1 Ben Davis 4.50-5.00 a barrel. Maine No. 1 Baldwins in bushel boxes brought 2.60-2.75. Western Jonathans sold mostly 2.50-3.00 a box.

Native beets were unchanged at 60 cents-1.00, and carrots at 75 cents-1.00 a bushel. Turnips from Connecticut were steady at 10 cents-15 cents a quart. New York and Maine State Danish cabbage was 50 cents lower at mostly 2.00 a barrel. Early Blacks 12.00-14.50 a barrel.

Native cauliflower was 25 cents higher at 75 cents-1.50 a bushel-box. Common celery was steady at 1.25-1.50 while good Pascal celery was firm at 2.25-2.50 a bushel box. Native hot-house cucumbers met a limited demand at 5.00-1.50 a bushel. Several cars of California iceberg lettuce broke the lettuce market.

The quality was ordinary and the prevailing price at the close of the week was 1.00-1.50 a crate. New York State lettuce 20 cents a crate, and native Connecticut Valley onions were steady at 2.25-5.50 per 100 pounds sack. Arroslook County pointers were 10 cents lower at 1.75-2.00 per 100 pound sack.

Native tomatoes were scarce and 1.50-1.00 higher at 3.00-6.00 a bushel box. Canadian rutabagas were slightly lower at 1.75-2.00 per 100 pound sack.

Major Gen. James G. Harbord, acting chief of staff of the United States Army, favors the retention of Camp Devens by the war department, as an ideal place for training regular and reserve forces.

Boston was chosen as the place for holding the next meeting and a Bostonian, Dr. Harvey Cushing, was elected president by the American College of Surgeons at its final business session in Philadelphia.

Kohrain Findernoss, a valuable cow owned by Fred F. Field, president of the Brockton Fair and also president of the Chamber of Commerce, has completed one year of a milk and butter test, the record of 32,900 pounds of milk and 1231.47 pounds of butter being the best ever made this side of the Pacific Coast.

Protesting against the law that makes an alien an American woman, who marries a foreigner and that she should not be compelled to endure taxation without representation, Mrs. Octavia M. Graffe of Dennistown, Me., surprised Maine assessors in convention in Augusta, with an eloquent and forceful plea for women's citizenship.

Further steps to insure the preservation of the "Dinosaur Ledge" so-called, on the Smith's Ferry state road were taken when it was decided to petition the Massachusetts Legislature to take over the tract, following an inspection of the tracks of the pre-historic monsters, which can be seen in a ledge, by Hampton and Hampshire county commissioners and a committee representing the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce. Prof. Miller of Smith College explained to the group the value of the ledge as a geological and historical curiosity.

Less lumber will be cut in this Maine woods this winter than in any season for more than 10 years. This will apply particularly to pulp wood as logs for sawmills are expected to have a normal cut. One year ago pulp wood was selling for \$25 to \$30 a cord. Now that the bottom has fallen from the industry the average price is \$20 a cord for peeled wood and \$13 a cord for rough wood. As a result wages are down and pulp wood is a drug on the market. One reason for this is the big supply of pulp wood already cut and yet undelivered.

ALEXANDER ASCENDS THRONE

New King of Jugo-Slavia Took Oath

Before Parliament.
Belgrade.—King Alexander, who has just returned here from Paris, assumed the throne of Jugo-Slavia. He took the oath before parliament. No untoward incident marked the ceremonies. Extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard the king. The streets contiguous to the parliament were cleared of people and no one was permitted to occupy balconies or roofs.

\$10,000 FOR PROHIBITION

Haynes Request \$2,500,000 Greater Than Present Appropriation.
Washington.—Congress will be asked for \$10,000,000 for the enforcement of prohibition during the next fiscal year, an increase of \$2,500,000 over the appropriation for the current year. Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, in making this announcement said the increase would be sought to enable a more efficient enforcement of the prohibition laws through enlarged

COL. ARTHUR WOODS

Heads National Conference on Unemployment.



Col. Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York, has been appointed to head the central agency in Washington of the national conference on unemployment to co-ordinate emergency relief of the workless wage earners throughout the country.

COURT QUASHES RULING AGAINST MINERS

Part of Judge Anderson's Injunction Against Check-Off Is Dissolved by Appeals Bench.

Chicago.—The check-off system of withholding union dues and assessments from coal miners' pay, against which an injunction was handed down by Judge A. B. Anderson of Indianapolis, will continue in operation until further order of the United States Court of Appeals, that court held in suspending that part of the injunction applying to the check-off.

An appeal hearing was granted the union for Wednesday, November 16.

W. A. Glasgow of Philadelphia, as counsel for the union, presented the history of the case briefly, pointing out the possibilities of enforcement of the injunction, which, he said, was a virtual demand that a legal contract be broken. He pointed out that the check-off was a matter of contract between the miners' locals and operators, with the consent of the individual miner.

Glasgow declared it was beyond the power of the international union to prevent disturbances by locals, and said it was his belief that an immediate appeal hearing of the litigation was the only means of averting "interruption of the regular supply of coal."

Mr. Glasgow told the court that the present controversy had begun in the filing of a bill by the Borderland Coal Company, operating in Kentucky, but shipping into other states, against the union, its officers and several coal companies and officials charging that union wages established in the central competitive district were to be spread into West Virginia, tending to create a monopoly of labor by the union and in restraint of trade.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Rev. Dr. Antonette Louisa Brown Blackwell, first woman minister ordained in the United States and the last survivor of the woman suffrage group that followed the leadership of Susan B. Anthony, died in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel T. Jones, here.

BUDAPEST.—The National Assembly at a special session passed the third and final reading of the bill deposing former King Charles and ousting the Hapsburg dynasty.

NEW YORK.—National Red Cross set aside \$3,700,000 for disabled soldiers' relief for current fiscal year.

ATHENS.—Excavations at Ephesus have resulted in the discovery of considerable portions of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, notably the crypt, which, according to tradition, is the tomb of the apostle John.

ST. LOUIS.—The Missouri Public Service Commission has issued an order extending for six months from November 18, the 8-cent street car fare in Kansas City.

BERLIN.—The Germans are doing little to stop the slump in marks because they hope to obtain sympathy at the Washington conference.

KANSAS CITY.—The delay was adopted by unanimous vote as the official flower of the American Legion.

JACKSON, MINN.—A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan League, entered the Jackson county jail here to serve a sentence of 90 days for violation of the Minnesota sedition law.

KANSAS CITY.—Lloyd Bertaud of New York won the American Legion aerial derby race here. His time was 60 minutes 15.2 seconds. Lieutenant J. D. Givens, Fort Sill, Okla., was second. His time was 63 minutes 15.5 seconds.

Marjorie E. Luxton of Rumford, Me., a graduate of Farmington State Normal School, has been awarded a special scholarship at Boston University School of Education, provided by the Farmington school, to which a fund of \$5000 was left in memory of Miss Ruth Peabody, a former graduate of the school.

DRUGGISTS NEED NO BEER PERMITS

Authority for Sales Covered in Their Federal Licenses to Sell Alcoholic Liquors.

LIMIT MAY BE LIFTED

Declare That 100 Prescription Filling Is Likely to Be Revoked — No Legal Justification for Limiting Doctors.

Washington.—Druggists who hold permits authorizing them to handle and sell alcoholic liquors have ample authority now to sell beer for medicinal purposes, and no additional permit of authority is necessary, it was officially stated at the internal revenue bureau.

Druggists in their application for permits to purchase malt liquors merely will be required to insert the words "malt liquor" or "beer" in such form. Physicians will need no further authority or permits to prescribe beer for medicinal uses.

This official view dispelled reports that the prohibition unit of the treasury might require druggists to obtain new permits before they would be allowed to handle or sell beer or other malt liquors.

Commissioner Haynes and his assistants up to the close Saturday were debating their right to force druggists to apply for new permits, but the official opinion apparently will prevail.

Officials of the bureau went further and asserted that there is no legal justification for limiting physicians to 100 "prescription" blanks every three months. It was predicted that this ruling, with a number of others, the legality of which has been questioned, will be revoked.

Officials of the bureau admitted that continuance in force of the 100 prescription limit on physicians violated the spirit of the dry law and stood in direct conflict with the opinions drafted by former Attorney General Palmer. This opinion set forth the fact that the limitation applied only to spirituous liquors, such as whiskey, and did not apply to malt or vinous liquors.

Those who supervise issuance of permits appeared. It was said, however, that in cases of druggists who hold permits merely to handle alcohol for use in compounding medicines, that such classes of permits would have to be amended or possible new permits secured before beer sales would be legal.

Only two large breweries, Piel of New York and Schlitz of Milwaukee, thus far have obtained final on permits and are authorized to distribute medicinal beer to the druggist trade. Many other applications are pending.

HARDING SENDS OUT WORLD-PEACE HOPE

Washington.—Hope for world peace was expressed by President Harding, in a message from the telegraph room of the White House. This was part of the ceremony in opening the Radio Central, the giant wireless station near Port Jefferson, L. I. President Harding himself opened the switch of the apparatus set up at the White House, and immediately afterwards the following was dispatched:

"To be able to transmit a message by radio, in expectation that it may reach every radio station in the world, is so marvellous a scientific and technical achievement as to justify special recognition."

"It affords peculiar gratification that such a message from the Chief Executive of the United States of America may be received in every land, from the sky, by people with whom our nation is at peace and amity."

"That this happy situation may ever continue, and that the peace which blesses our land may presently become the feature of all lands and peoples, is the earnest hope of the American nation."

JUGO-SLAVIA DEFIES ALLIES

Mobilizing Reservists as Threat Against Hungary.

London.—Jugo-Slavia is defying the Allies and has ordered the mobilization of four classes of reservists as a military threat against Hungary, according to a dispatch from Belgrade. The Allies had warned Jugo-Slavia and the other members of the "little entente" to cease their warlike activities.

It is regarded very seriously in the European capitals.

CUTS FARM LOAN RATES

War Finance Board Fixes 5 Per Cent on Short Term Advances.

Washington.—The War Finance Corporation announced that it had reduced its interest rates on advances to banks for agricultural or live stock purposes under Section 24 of the War Finance Corporation act from 5 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent on all advances maturing in six months or less, without the privilege of renewal, and on all other advances to banks for agricultural or live stock purposes.

The North Shore Fish corporation, in promoting their fraudulent use of the mails was charged against four men, including two Bath, Me., attorneys, by federal officials at Boston. The corporation was organized in September to take over the affairs of the Main Fisheries corporation of Boothbay, in bankruptcy.

ROLAUSE HEGEDUS

Coming Here to Lecture on European Finance.



Rolause Hegedus, former secretary of finance in the Hungarian cabinet, is coming to America to lecture at Columbia University on European finance.

JAPANESE PREMIER STABBED TO DEATH

Takashi Hara Is Assassinated on the Platform of a Tokio Railway Station.

Tokio.—Premier Takashi Hara was stabbed to death here at the Central Railroad station. A crowd of travelers saw the deed.

A Korean boy who had been hiding in a third-class waiting room, sprang on the Premier and stabbed him repeatedly in the breast. Hara died 15 minutes later.

His assailant was immediately arrested.

By peculiar coincidence, the scene of the stabbing was that of the assassination of R. I. On So, a Korean leader espousing the Japanese cause in Korea, he also having been stabbed to death.

Premier Hara was preparing to depart for Kyoto to attend a meeting of the Seiyun-Kai party, of which he was the virtual leader since the death of Prince Ito.

The Premier was in particularly good health and spirits when met by the writer, prior to his departure for the railroad station.

Police who arrested the Premier's assassin did not give out his name, but it is supposed he is a member of the Korean Independent party.

The assassination came as a profound blow to the public here.

When R. I. On So was assassinated nearly a year ago, the news of the tragedy was withheld from the public for nearly a week.

On So was a member of the former royal family of Korea and was deeply hated for his espousal of the Japanese administration of Korea.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

A successful mechanically-controlled flying torpedo, destined to revolutionize land and sea warfare, has been developed for the United States army and navy air service. In a secret test two weeks ago, this remarkable air craft, said to be the most important aerial weapon ever constructed, flew over New York.

Senator Sterling (S. D.) leader of the radical dries, is planning to move to some consideration of the anti-beer bill. He already has a clause petition to lay before Vice-President Coolidge in an endeavor to put an end to the filibuster.

After nearly three hours of wrangling the senate re-ordered a complete investigation of "the charges made by the junior senator from Georgia," after an amendment by Senator Lenroot limiting the inquiry to the alleged illegal execution of American soldiers by officers in France was accepted.

Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, selected by General Pershing as the greatest war hero of them all, was presented to President Harding and congratulated by the Chief Executive on his war record. He was introduced by Senator Ernst of Kentucky.

Lieut. Col. Williams denied cruelty of marines in Haiti.

A reduction of \$34,000,000 has been made in the estimated expenditures of the government for the fiscal year 1922, President Harding informed Speaker Gillett, in transmitting the deficiency report of Director of the Budget Dawes to the house.

A bill authorizing a \$5,000,000,000 bond issue, the proceeds to be used in public improvements to relieve unemployment, was introduced in the house. Representative Morin, Republican, of Pennsylvania, is sponsor of the bill.

Upon learning that Harold D. son, intends to dislodge the entire number of prohibition enforcement agents left over from the William J. McCarthy regime, more than 100 applicants for positions appeared at prohibition headquarters to remind the field head that their applications still are on file.

SENATE REJECTS SMOOT SALES TAX

Defeats, 43 to 25, Proposal for 1 Per Cent. Levy to Be Made Upon Manufacturers.

DEMOCRATS UNIT AGAINST

Seventeen Republicans Join in Voting to Reject Burden on All Commodities—Utah Senator Seeks Business Sale Tax of Half of One P. C.

Washington.—The sales tax was rejected by the senate.

The Democrats voted solidly against the sales tax and were joined by 17 Republicans.

The vote, 43 against, to 25 for, was on a proposal by Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah, for a 1 per cent levy, with exemptions provided in the case of sales by farmers of the products of their farms, sales by public utilities and those by the United States or any foreign government or any state or territory, the army and navy hospitals.

The roll call showed:

For the amendment, 25.
Republicans—Borah, Cameron, Edge, Ernst, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gooding, Jones of Washington, Keyes, McKinley, Moses, New, Newberry, Nicholson, Odell, Phipps, Volstead, Shortridge, Smoot, Spencer, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson of Indiana and Weller—25.

Against the amendment, 43.
Republicans—Borah, Capper, Curtis, Kenyon, LaFollette, Lenroot, McCormick, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, Norbeck, Penrose, Stanford, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend and Willis—17.
Democrats—Ashurst, Broussard, Caraway, Fletcher, Gerry, Glass, Harris, Heflin, Jones of New Mexico, Hendrick, King, McKellar, Myers, Overman, Pittman, Pomeroy, Reed, Shepard, Simmons, Stanley, Swanson, Trammell, Walsh of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana, Watson of Georgia, and Williams—26.

This vote was regarded generally as decisive of the whole question of a sales tax at this time, but immediately after it had been announced Senator Smoot offered another amendment, embodying a business sales tax of one-half of 1 per cent on gross sales in excess of \$5,000 a year.

In the debate on the defeated manufacturers' sales tax plan some Republican leaders indicated that a sales tax might have to be provided for in connection with the soldiers' bonus bill, which they predicted would be passed at the next session of Congress.

Discussion of the sales tax was comparatively brief. Senator Smoot was the chief speaker for the plan, which was opposed by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin; McCumber of North Dakota; McCormick of Illinois; and Nelson of Minnesota, on the Republican side, and Senators Jones of New Mexico, Heflin of Alabama and Simmons of North Carolina, on the Democratic side.

The Smoot proposal provided for a graduated corporation tax of from 10 to 15 per cent and for repeal next January 1 of the existing taxes on all transportation, including telephone, telegraph, cable and radio; on soft drinks; on admissions and dues; the special excises or nuisance taxes; and also stamp taxes.

The senate adopted an amendment by Broussard, Democrat, Louisiana, striking out a committee amendment providing that income received by any marital community should be included in the gross income of the spouse having the management and control of such community property, and should be taxed as the income of such spouse.

Senators from Louisiana and eight Western states contended that the committee amendment would overturn laws in their states, which provide that the wife shall have title to one-half of the family property.

The senate also accepted a proposal by Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, fixing a stamp tax of one cent for each \$20 or fraction of that amount of the value of capital stock, provided the entire value of the share does not exceed \$100. The change did not affect the committee amendment, already agreed to, placing a tax of 5 cents for each \$100 or fraction of the par value of such stock above \$100.

Gen. Diaz, now in Washington representing the Italian government as a guest of the American Legion, will visit Boston early in December, according to a reply Mayor Peters received from him in answer to the mayor's invitation.

The foreign student enrollment at Yale consists of 74 men, representing 24 nationalities. Besides these, there are 25 students who, now American citizens were born in foreign countries.

Nine thousand Yale alumni subscribed to the alumni university fund during the year ending June 30, according to a report made by the university treasurer. The total receipts amounted to almost \$550,000.

New England's first floating drydock was opened at the yard of the Bartleson & Peterson Engineering Company on Border street, East Boston, and the first craft to use it was the tugboat Powow of Portsmouth.

Louis Teller, golf professional at the Brae-Burn Country Club and Massachusetts open golf champion, committed suicide by hanging in a shelter building on the club property off Stanton avenue, West Newton.

The Wendell, one of the best known hotels in the Berkshires, with adjoining property consisting of three blocks, was sold by the Wendell-Hotel Company to Napoleon A. Campbell of Greenfield. The price was \$500,000.

Eugene Leclair of Quincy, Mass., has just recovered his automobile, which had been stolen more than two years ago from in front of the Hollis playground in Braintree. After examination Leclair pronounced the car as good as new.

Announcement by three Lynn shoe manufacturers that they would close their factories within a few days, brought to a crisis the controversy between the Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the joint council of the United Shoe Workers of America in that city. Forced by wage demands of employees to keep the price of their product above that asked by competitors in other cities, the manufacturers complain they can no longer obtain orders and face a general shut-down as their only alternative to lowering wages. The workers, on the other hand, give every indication that they intend to remain firm in their opposition to any change in the present wage agreement.

For more than a year a horse and buggy have waited for a claimant in a New Bedford stable, with the United States government paying for the board of the horse. U. S. Attorney Robert O. Harris has asked the federal court to forfeit the outfit so that Marshal Keville can sell it and perhaps pay off some of the hundreds of dollars board and lodging on the horse.

Miss Evelyn Smith of Lawrence, Mass., a social worker, filed papers as a candidate for mayor. She is the first woman to seek the office in that city. She has been active in the past in campaigns for city stores in each of the 19 precincts of the city, and for the creation of municipal workshops.

Fifty-one denominational trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and the presidents of all state Christian Endeavor Unions, representing more than 3,000,000 persons, have forwarded a petition to the American legation, urging the utmost possible limitation of national armaments, according to a statement issued by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder and president of the international organization.

Mrs. Bessie Edwards, wife of Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, the "daddy" of the 26th Division, A. E. F., was elected vice president of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion, at its convention in Kansas City. Other Massachusetts women honored were: Mrs. Helen A. Bishop, Leicester, member of the executive committee; Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien, Hyde Park, alternate; Mrs. John Lowe, chairman of rules.

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The Savings Bank of Newport, R. I.

INCORPORATED 1810

DEPOSITS

October 14, 1920	October 14, 1921	Increase
\$11,413,606.69	\$12,100,081.74	\$786,475.06

At 4 1-2% per annum

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

YOUR BANK BOOK

A CONSTANT REMINDER

Your bank book is a constant reminder of thrift and regular deposits, an incentive for accumulating more money. Come in now, and deposit a few dollars to your credit, and get your bank book.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

SIMON K. SCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 1/2 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

GO CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Filled

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

All Goods as Pure as Possible

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

PARAGRAPHS FOR THE NEW ENGLANDER

Mews of General Interest From the Six States

Yale's present freshman class numbers 865, the largest in the history of the university and 182 more than last year.

About 2700 Providence residents were entitled to hunt when the season on upland birds, rabbits and squirrels opened last week.

Mrs. Hinda Katz of East Boston, believed to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest woman, in Boston, died at the age of 107 years, at the Hebrew Ladies' Home for Aged.

The foreign student enrollment at Yale consists of 74 men, representing 24 nationalities. Besides these, there are 25 students who, now American citizens were born in foreign countries.

Nine thousand Yale alumni subscribed to the alumni university fund during the year ending June 30, according to a report made by the university treasurer. The total receipts amounted to almost \$550,000.

New England's first floating drydock was opened at the yard of the Bartleson & Peterson Engineering Company on Border street, East Boston, and the first craft to use it was the tugboat Powow of Portsmouth.

Louis Teller, golf professional at the Brae-Burn Country Club and Massachusetts open golf champion, committed suicide by hanging in a shelter building on the club property off Stanton avenue, West Newton.

The Wendell, one of the best known hotels in the Berkshires, with adjoining property consisting of three blocks, was sold by the Wendell-Hotel Company to Napoleon A. Campbell of Greenfield. The price was \$500,000.

Eugene Leclair of Quincy, Mass., has just recovered his automobile, which had been stolen more than two years ago from in front of the Hollis playground in Braintree. After examination Leclair pronounced the car as good as new.

Miss Evelyn Smith of Lawrence, Mass., a social worker, filed papers as a candidate for mayor. She is the first woman to seek the office in that city. She has been active in the past in campaigns for city stores in each of the 19 precincts of the city, and for the creation of municipal workshops.

Fifty-one denominational trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and the presidents of all state Christian Endeavor Unions, representing more than 3,000,000 persons, have forwarded a petition to the American legation, urging the utmost possible limitation of national armaments, according to a statement issued by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder and president of the international organization.

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Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

BELIEF COST HIM HIS JOB

Reporter Was Discharged Because He Had Faith in Practicability of Edison's Electric Lamp.

"Did you ever hear of the New York newspaper reporter who lost his job, only a few years ago, because he wrote an article for his paper about Edison's demonstration of his first electric lamp? The publisher said he had no place on his paper for a damned fool who would believe you could spirit electricity through a wire that had no hole in it, and fired the reporter unceremoniously.

The speaker was a grizzled old electrical engineer, who has attained the age when he is inclined to look back on things as they were and to attempt to understand the forces that have brought about the marvelous changes he has witnessed within his lifetime.

"You know," he continued, "as I look back upon the development of electrical engineering, it seems to me that advertising has had more to do with it than any other factor. Electrical companies are willing to go almost any length in the development of new conveniences because they have learned not only about electricity, but have also learned what is more important—how to tell the people about their products, through advertising.

"Suppose I have an idea for a new kind of electric lamp. I could afford to spend nearly any amount in perfecting it, because, within a few weeks after it is ready for the market I can, through advertising, get it on the shelves of thousands of merchants, and I can have millions of people asking for it by name."

MEANT TO HOLD PRISONERS

ON Chinese Prisoners Were Taken Chances on His Charge Getting Away From Him.

"The late Willard Straight," said a Cornell professor, "often used to tell a story which typified, he said, China and the Chinese.

"Straight, in his official capacity in China, once had occasion to hand over to a Chinese policeman nine Chinese delinquents. This happened in a small, inland village, and Straight that night walked round to the policeman's quarters to see how his prisoners were getting along.

"He found them holding hands in a ring—or so, at least, it seemed—and dancing round and round a tall flagstaff, like children playing ring-around-a-rosy. Straight drew nearer, and saw that the men were not really holding hands, but were handcuffed wrist to wrist.

"The policeman then came out and alerted them up with a long pole, whereupon they danced a little faster. The policeman explained to Straight that there was no village jail, and so he had adopted this flagstaff method of detaining his prisoners.

"But why," said Straight, "do you keep them dancing all the time?"

"That," said the policeman, "is to prevent them from climbing up the flagstaff and escaping."

"Straight tried to explain that nine men, handcuffed together, could scarcely climb up a flagstaff simultaneously, but the policeman thought it was best to be on the safe side, and his nine prisoners danced their weary dance round the flagstaff all night long."

Buying and Selling Without Money.

The difficulties in conducting trades without money are illustrated in the following, reported by the United States Trade Commission at Riga:

According to current news from Soviet Russia, the Council of the People's Commissariat has established arbitrary exchange values for certain commodities, with one pood (36 pounds) of rye grain taken as the basis. It is stated that this move has been made necessary by the reintroduction of freedom in private trade.

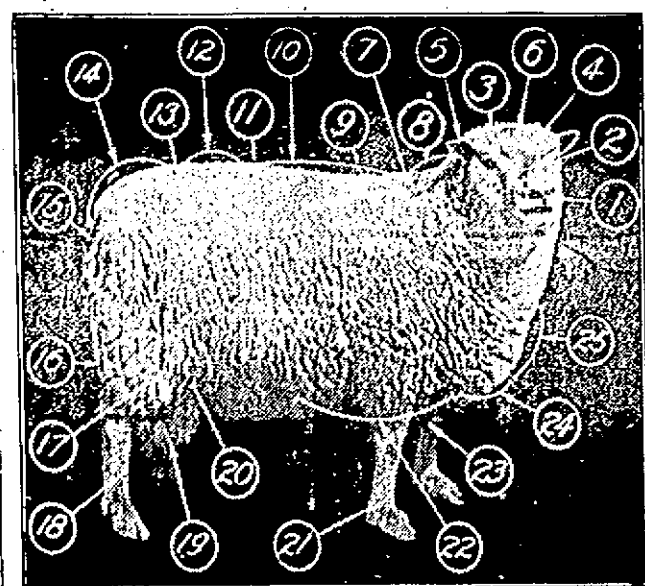
From these arbitrary commodity exchange values, as established in June, it appears that one pood of rye grain is fixed as the equivalent of 12 poods of salt, 25 poods of petroleum, 12 packages of matches, 3 metal pails, 4 iron spades or 8 arshins (1 arshin equals 28-inches) of calico.

It has been stated by a French scientist that it is possible for us to see without eyes!

Professor Farigoule observed that certain subjects in a state of somnambulism, when blindfolded, behaved as if they were still able to see. He therefore hypnotized a subject, and, having blindfolded him, suggested that he could still see the title of a newspaper. The result was successful.

Experiments were tried on five other subjects, and the result obtained in the first case was confirmed. Professor Farigoule explained that there are many different varieties of nerve-endings in the skin. The argument advanced is that it is unlikely that all these various forms of nerve-endings have to do with the sense of touch, and that it is just as likely that some of them are connected with the sense of vision.

SHEEP, OF ALL FARM STOCK, ARE THE MOST DIFFICULT TO JUDGE



The External Parts of a Sheep—1, Muzzle Broad, Lips Thin, Nostrils Large; 2, Face Short, Features Clean-Cut; 3, Eyes Large and Clear; 4, Forehead Broad; 5, Ears Alert and Not Coarse; 6, Poll Wide; 7, Top of Shoulder Compact; 8, Neck Short, Thick, Blending Smoothly With Shoulder; 9, Shoulder Thickly Covered With Flesh; 10, Back Broad, Straight, Thickly and Evenly Covered; 11, Ribs Long, Well Sprung, and Thickly Covered; 12, Loin Broad, Thick, and Well Covered; 13, Hips Wide and Smooth; 14, Rump Long, Level and Wide to Dock; 15, Dock Thick; 16, Twist Deep and Firm; 17, Thighs Full, Deep and Wide; 18, Legs Straight, Short, and Bone Smooth; 19, Cod or Purse in Wether, Scrotum in Ram, Udder in Ewe; 20, Flank Full and Deep; 21, Forelegs Straight, Short, and Strong; 22, Chest Deep, Wide, and Full; 23, Forelegs Wide Apart and Forearm Strong; 24, Brisket Full and Rounding in Outline; 25, Breast Well Extended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Can you judge sheep? If you can, you are somewhat above the ordinary run of stock raisers, because of all farm animals, in the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture, the sheep is the most difficult to appraise accurately.

With horses, cattle, swine, or poultry the eye will tell much as to the quality for any purpose desired, and by seeing the animals constantly the breeder or handler learns to estimate their worth, point by point. But a sheep with full fleece is, like certain members of the human race, artificially dressed—its clothing may conceal defects that make it absolutely undesirable, or at least detract from its worth.

Sheep Judging Requires Study.

Nevertheless, sheep judging is possible to anyone who will give it study and practice and the eye is an important agent, although it must be assisted by a careful inspection with the hand.

Any sheep raiser who desires to improve his flock can profit by attending the next county or state fair and following the judges as they go through the sheep pens. If the judges will permit one to try his hand and check up against their findings, it will be much better. A good score card is essential, and one is contained in Farmers' Bulletin 1199, "Judging Sheep," sent on request by the department.

The experienced judge may not appear to spend any time looking at the sheep before he starts the hand inspection; but as a matter of fact, his practiced eye takes in the entire contour, build, and bearing. The student judge should stand away and carefully view the animal from the front, side, and rear.

The score card allows 25 out of 100 points for general appearance, of which normal weight counts 5; form is given 10, the specifications being straight top and under line, deep, broad, low set for breed, compact, well proportioned.

Under "quality," to which another 10 is assigned, the score card specifies: Hair, fine, bone, fine, but strong; features, fine, but not delicate; skin pink.

After the sheep has been inspected from a distance, one should check up his observations by going over the animal's body with the hand, keeping in mind the first impressions. Practice is necessary to get the correct touch. Pounding and clawing are out of order. Do not muss the fleece if the animal has been prepared for exhibition.

The score card allows 12 points for condition, comprising an even, deep, firm flesh covering, with fullness in shoulder and brisket, thick covering over top of shoulders, back, rib, and thick dock.

Points Noted in Judging.

Head and neck are given nine points, of which five go for a head with clean-cut, strong mouth, thin lips, large nostrils, large, clear eyes, alert look, short face, broad forehead, alert and well-spaced ears. Four points are given to a neck short, thick and smoothly joined to the shoulder.

Ten points are assigned to the forequarters, of which eight may be given to the shoulders. They should be compact on top, smoothly joined with neck and body, and well covered with flesh. One point goes to a full, well-rounded, and well-extended brisket, and one to straight, short legs, set well apart.

The body may count 18 points—two for deep, wide, full chest; four for ribs well sprung, close, and thickly covered; six for straight, broad back, thickly and evenly covered with flesh; six for wide, thick loin, well covered.

Seventeen points are given to perfect hind quarters. Level, smooth hips, wide apart, count one; long level, wide rump, thick at dock, four; full, deep, wide thighs, four; deep, firm, plump twist, joined well down on leg, five; straight, short legs, wide apart, one.

The udder in ewes or the scrotum in rams counts two if well formed.

Nine points are given to wool—three for quantity, three for quality, and three for condition.

After practice in score-card judging—comparing the exhibited animal with an ideal, for it takes a good animal to score 75 and a choice animal to be marked 90—one is ready to judge by comparing animals one with another. Keep in mind the standard they should approach, and appraise them against one another, point by point.

Following the same systematic method as with the score card.

It is important to be able to tell the approximate age of a sheep by the teeth. Lambs have a full set of baby or "milk" teeth soon after birth. At from twelve to fourteen months two permanent teeth appear at the center; two more, adjoining, at from twenty-two to twenty-four months; a third pair at thirty-four to thirty-six months; and the full set at forty-six to forty-eight months. From then on only an estimate can be made. As the sheep grows older the teeth gradually spread and become shorter with wear. Still later, sheep gradually lose their teeth. A broken-mouth sheep has difficulty in eating and should not be kept in the flock.

YEAST NOT GOOD FOR LAYING HENS

Preliminary Tests by Government Not Satisfactory.

Egg Production Is Not Increased Because Birds Soon Tire of the Mixture When It Is Kept in a Moist Condition.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Preliminary tests have been carried on by the poultry husbandry division of the United States Department of Agriculture in the use of yeast as a feed for laying hens, the theory being that this material was extremely high in vitamins and particularly valuable in the dietary of laying hens. In the initial test the yeast was dissolved in warm water, added to the mash, and the mixture allowed to stand for 24 hours until the yeast had thoroughly permeated the feed. While the hens ate this mash fairly well, with the result that their egg production was slightly increased for a short period, apparently they soon tired of the mixture and did not consume it with a relish. Subsequently decreased egg production resulted and the mortality among the fowls which received the yeast was noticeably higher than the pens not receiving it.

It is thought that this mortality was due to changes occurring in the mash which developed while it was being held in a moist condition for the 24-hour period previous to feeding, rather than as a result of the yeast itself. The moist mash was discontinued and the experimental pens were put on a dry mash containing one per cent of dried yeast. The condition of the flock improved materially with this change, and the birds soon resumed their normal appearance, with fair egg production.

However, the egg yield was not greater than that from check pens without the yeast. Thereafter three per cent of yeast which was air and sun-dried and fed in a ground condition was used in the mash without any perceptible increase in egg production. These tests in the feeding of yeast were not conducted on a very extensive scale, not long enough to determine thoroughly its value. The results were not promising and unless some better method of feeding the yeast is found this product is not likely to be of much value for laying hens.

Their Valuation.

"Perhaps the bitterest moment in the life of a lover of books," says a New Yorker, "is when he finds that his treasures are valued by no one but himself. I once tried to weed out my collection, after I had become convinced that either the surplus volumes or their owner would have to move out of the library. This weeding was a painful process, but at last the second-hand book dealer was invited to name his price for the unwanted 'weeds.' They're no good to me," was his disconcerting reply. "What, none of them? No, not one." Someone suggested that as the books had to go the dealer might better have them for nothing. It was a bitter moment, but finally I assented. The man then remarked: 'That'll be half a dollar.' 'Half a dollar for what?' 'For taking them away.'—From the Argonaut.

PARIS ADOPTS LONGER SKIRTS

Ten Inches Favored for Suits, With Dressy Frock Touching the Floor.

SLEEVES MUCH IN LIMELIGHT

Arm Covering Beautiful and Wonderful to Behold—Loose and Wrappy Coats Are Favored—Evening Gowns Are Draped.

Paris sends us beauty in the ways of fashion for 1921 that surpasses even her previous efforts, observes a fashion writer. The designers there in the heaven of good dressing have created costumes and coats and suits to rival even their own efforts of the past.

The word is that there is nothing radically different, and yet each thing is so different in itself that it deserves a paragraph—a eulogy—all its own. The Parisian designer cannot repeat himself. His every effort is a distinct achievement, and the French gowns that are shown for this season only serve to accentuate that fact. One can look at them forever and not run the risk of being bored by any bald repetition.

But as for the points of style. Yes, there are these in some abundance, and when one starts to assemble them one finds that they are much more numerous than they promised to be.

The skirts are longer. That in itself is an established fact. Some of the designers have chosen to leave the suit skirts at a moderate length, say ten inches from the floor, but the more dressy the frock, the longer it grows, until we find them for evening touching the floor in some few cases. However, if it is smart, it is long.

Sleeves Are Much Longer. Then, to follow the lines of the drooping skirts, every other line, by force of suggestion, has also taken a drop. There are the sleeves. They are much longer, and they are broader, too, just as the skirts have taken to themselves more fullness.

Sleeves, in fact, are the sensation of the season. We hardly expected them to be. We had looked to skirts to provide the thrill of change, but here are the sleeves most beautiful, most wonderful to behold. Dressmakers and designers had had a rest from sleeves for some time, so they came back to the problem with a zeal that shows itself gloriously in the things they have put before the public. And the women who love to dress—they, too, come back to sleeves with enthusiasm, glorying to show the graceful sweep of their arms by the whirl of the chiffon trailing along, liking to feel the looseness and wrappiness of the extra folds about their arms.

Sleeves are trimmed and trimmed in many different ways. There are heavy trimmings on frail foundations and there are wavy lines of tulle applied to heavier materials. There are sleeves of alternating stripes running cross-



Model in Black Velours de Laino; Trimmings of Steel Embroidery and Gray Lamb.

wise and those where the stripes run lengthwise. But the most amusing sleeves of all are those that are made of materials quite contrasting to the gowns themselves—brilliant sleeves of flowing graceful lines attached to frocks of neutral tone. Just as we expect to see brilliancy of color worked into a belt or a girdle, so we are having it this season flashing from the sleeves. It is a new note and one that is quite satisfyingly becoming.

Loose and Wrappy Coats.

Paris has a feeling for loose and wrappy coats worn with dresses to harmonize or to match exactly. This fashion, she declares, is one that is so really feminine that for beauty and charm it can find no equal. When they make suits over there they employ more or less trimming, making them look as much like street dresses as they do like tailored suits. They call them tailcoats, but they bend every effort to take any harshness of a tailored look away from them. The dresses among the Paris show-

logs are inclined, as a class, to have long waists, again presenting the harmony of long lines. The French dresses blouse over the hips at a low line, which, a year ago, we would have believed impossible to wear. But they have done it and done it well and it is really surprising how becoming the longer waistline, not to mention a bulging waistline, can be. Even on the evening gowns the waistline is accentuated by thick and protruding trimmings. One no longer makes a fetish of the fairy waistline, but one adds on interminably with no thought for thinness just at that particular place.

The evening gowns are draped and draped again, with one portion of the drapery obliterating another portion.



Gray Caracul and Blue Velours Are Used for the Construction of This "Tailleur."

They look always as though the maker had revealed in the draping of the fabrics and as though she had let her within carry her along as she pinned and shaped.

Make the Lines Long.

So, Paris says, for these new gowns and coats and wraps and suits make the lines long and the figure tall, and to gain this effect use every trick and fable known to the dressmaker's art. Even the collars are high and tight to add to the general lengthening scheme. And the hats, too, are apt to go straight into the air in another elongated line.

Color is life among the winter things, for Paris seems to have broken away from the binding spell of black and still more black. Many of their models are, of course, in black, but that somber tone is not entirely prevalent, and we see many of the fuchsia shades, with a decided leaning toward all of the shades of violet used either alone or in combination with other colors. The taupe and gray shades are still good, and we find splashes of more brilliant reds, oranges and greens. A certain dull rust color is one of the French favorites, and they use this in masses uninterrupted by other tones, or they employ it for trimming where it lends a most interesting color note.

Parisian designers are using a great deal of velvet for the winter models, and they cling to the soft weaves of dorelyn and the thicker woolly fabrics, but they have done many interesting things with fine serges and woven crepes, while a number of them show broadcloth as the very latest idea in the making of gowns and coats.

For evening the metal cloths are as good as ever they were, and while there is a good deal of brocade, it is not nearly so universally used as it was last season. Tulle and chiffon are good, but mostly when they are combined with other materials.

Copy the Russian Blouse.

Most of the jackets on the French tailcoats follow the lines of the Russian blouse, but the interpretation is so pliable that there are many dozens of expressions of the same idea. These little, bloused coats are held around their lower edges by twisted and corded belts and tassels with ends that dangle either at the side, at front or directly in the middle of the back. Some of the Russian suits are modified and adjusted in very interesting fashion. For instance, a gray costume has a tiny jacket which ends at an extremely short length and falls over a continuation of its own line which fits the figure rather more closely and is made of brick-colored velours re-embroidered in gray. The whole gives the effect of a rather interesting lampshade drooping over the crushed belt. Another costume suit has a skirt of black velvet and a loose ash-gray jacket that is applied with black velvet figures, making altogether a Greekian design.

Security of the Nation.

I consider that it is an instruction and education that the future security and direction of the destiny of every nation chiefly and fundamentally rests.—Kerensky.

Where Reasonableness Ended.

"Reasonable puppies," advertises a dog advertiser. Did you ever see a puppy that was reasonable when he got hold of your Sunday hat?

Children Ory FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SECRET ORDERS ANCIENT

Present Vogue of Emblems, It Can Be Proved, Is More Than 5,000 Years Old.

"Do you notice what an increase there has been in the wearing of emblem and fraternity pins, these days?" asked Jones.

"I suppose you think that is just an up-to-date fad, don't you?" returned his friend of antiquarian bent. "Well, let me tell you, it is not. Witch charms were invented at least five thousand years before watches, and fraternity badges equally long ago.

"The very same symbols which the 'Joiners' are wearing in their lapels and on their folds today are survivals of forms which were in popular use for the same purpose when Nebuchadnezzar was a kid in school. You see, it was like this: In the days when kings could seldom write their own names and their subjects attributed every natural phenomenon to one of their multifarious gods or devils, there were always a few, at least, who knew some of the truth.

"Glimmerings of a true science were beginning to dawn on mankind, but humanity was too close to barbarism for such a thing as a law of nature to be understood. When it was perceived that certain laws did exist they were set down to the will and desire of one or another divinity, and when taught to a selected few were hedged about with all sorts of obligations not to reveal the secrets of the gods to the 'profane'—a word which originally meant 'outside the temple.' Architecture, geometry, arithmetic, music, astronomy, the alphabet and the decimal system were once called 'mysteries,' and the process of solemnly swearing the prospective student nearly if not quite to death as a warning to silence before letting him in on the secrets was the preliminary to all education. And each order has its symbol, or pin."

PIGS AS FORM OF CURRENCY

Centuries Ago the Animals Were Generally Accepted in England in Payment of Rent.

Quaint though they seem, the rents, customs and services paid to the prince of Wales at Llanrwst were once common enough all over England, and it would be easy to show many parallels for Lancashire and Cheshire. In the fourteenth century in Cheshire rent in kind was often paid in sparrowhawks, barbed arrowheads, pepper, gloves and especially in pigs.

Arrowheads would be useful, but a large rent roll of the other things might be inconvenient. They were, therefore, sold, and the relative values are interesting. The sparrowhawks were worth about 25 cents, the gloves two cents a pair and the pepper about 20 cents a pound. Pigs, of course, vary in size and weight and must have given rise to controversies between bailiffs and tenants. Some approach to a standard size was doubtless obtained, and the pigs are usually described as "reasonable" or "customary" pigs. Even so, the price the bailiff obtained varied greatly, some selling for 35 cents each and some for 60 cents. Pigs were paid not only by poor tenants for their tiny holdings, but also by families as rich and powerful as the Grosvenors.—Manchester Guardian.

Find Fine Kaolin Deposits.

As a result of investigations concerning the extent of the kaolin deposits in Puolanka, Finland, that have been made this summer, it has been found that there are actually at least 10,000 tons of it there and an estimated probability of more than 500,000 tons. Kaolin has also been found in four different places in Finland. The deposits are four to six meters deep, reports Consul Leslie A. Davis from Helsinki, but in some cases the stratification is over ten meters deep. It has been noticed that the deeper deposits supply the better kaolin. According to German experts, the Finnish deposits of kaolin, which is the clay used in the making of fine chinaware, are of excellent quality. The material is cleaner and better than that found elsewhere in Europe, and the china made from it is entirely white.

Manifold Uses of Silk.

Silk is one of the most used materials in modern merchandising, as a member of a big city firm has discovered. He finds it in from 30 to 35 different departments in his own establishment. It is in departments of women's and children's gowns, in men's, women's and children's underwear, in the hosiery departments, men's and women's neckwear, handkerchiefs, in the umbrella department, in upholstery, in fancy goods, and even among the notions, where spool silk is sold. Classified in this way, silk comes to rank more as a generally useful article than the luxury it is supposed to be.

Competition.

A young man from sunny Italy was testifying in the Cross county (Arkansas) circuit court in a case in which he was plaintiff, and, true to his race, was very excited and talking as fast as his knowledge of the English language would permit.

Looking down at the stenographer, he noticed for the first time that his testimony was being reduced to writing (the reporter was trying his best to keep up), and thereupon began to talk faster than ever, until finally he burst forth at the reporter: "Don't write so fast; I can't keep up with you."

Material for Pipes.

Corsica annually produces about 6,000 tons of roots for the manufacture of briar pipes for smokers.

Must Live and Learn.

Young people never will be circum-spect. Human affairs must always be arranged in consideration of this fact.

